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BALTIMORE COUNTY

Six - year
improvement
program

1942

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

FOR

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Supervised by

Thomas F. Hubbard, Consultant
The National Resource Planning Board
and
The Maryland State Planning Commission

Assisted by

The Maryland Staff of the Public Work Reserve
and
The National Resources Planning Board

For

The County Commissioners of Baltimore County

September 1942

MAR 19 1945 G.L.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

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John R. Haut

Bremen A. Trail

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

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Member at large

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State Board of Public Welfare

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Member at large

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Director of Health

Ezra B. Whitman
State Roads Commission

I. Alvin Pasarew, Director

Report Supervised by

Thomas F. Hubbard, Consultant
The National Resources Planning Board

Consulting Staff

Joseph P. McMurray
I. Alvin Pasarew

John L. Lincoln
John W. Hyde

September 30, 1942.

Dr. Abel Wolman, Chairman
Maryland State Planning Commission
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Sir:

On September 18, 1941, the County Commissioners of Baltimore County requested the Maryland State Planning Commission to direct and supervise the preparation of a Six-Year Improvement Program for Baltimore County. I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report which has been prepared as a result of this request.

The program, as a whole, is the compilation of material submitted by the Department Heads. In some cases the project forms and text were written by the Department Heads, in a number of cases the actual writing was done by others, but always the material used was in keeping with the desires of the officials in charge and has in every case been submitted to and been approved by them. The resulting program is therefore planned by those officials most familiar with the departmental needs. In the preparation of each departmental program the basic considerations were the establishment of ultimate standards and objectives. No attempt has been made to criticize or evaluate the individual projects.

The proposals, as submitted, are not necessarily approved or accepted by the Commissioners and are not the official program for the County. It will be the duty of the County Commissioners to study this report and, bearing in mind the over-all needs of the County and its ability to pay, to draw up a program which will be their official Six-Year Improvement Program. This report and its annual revisions represent part of the material with which they will work.

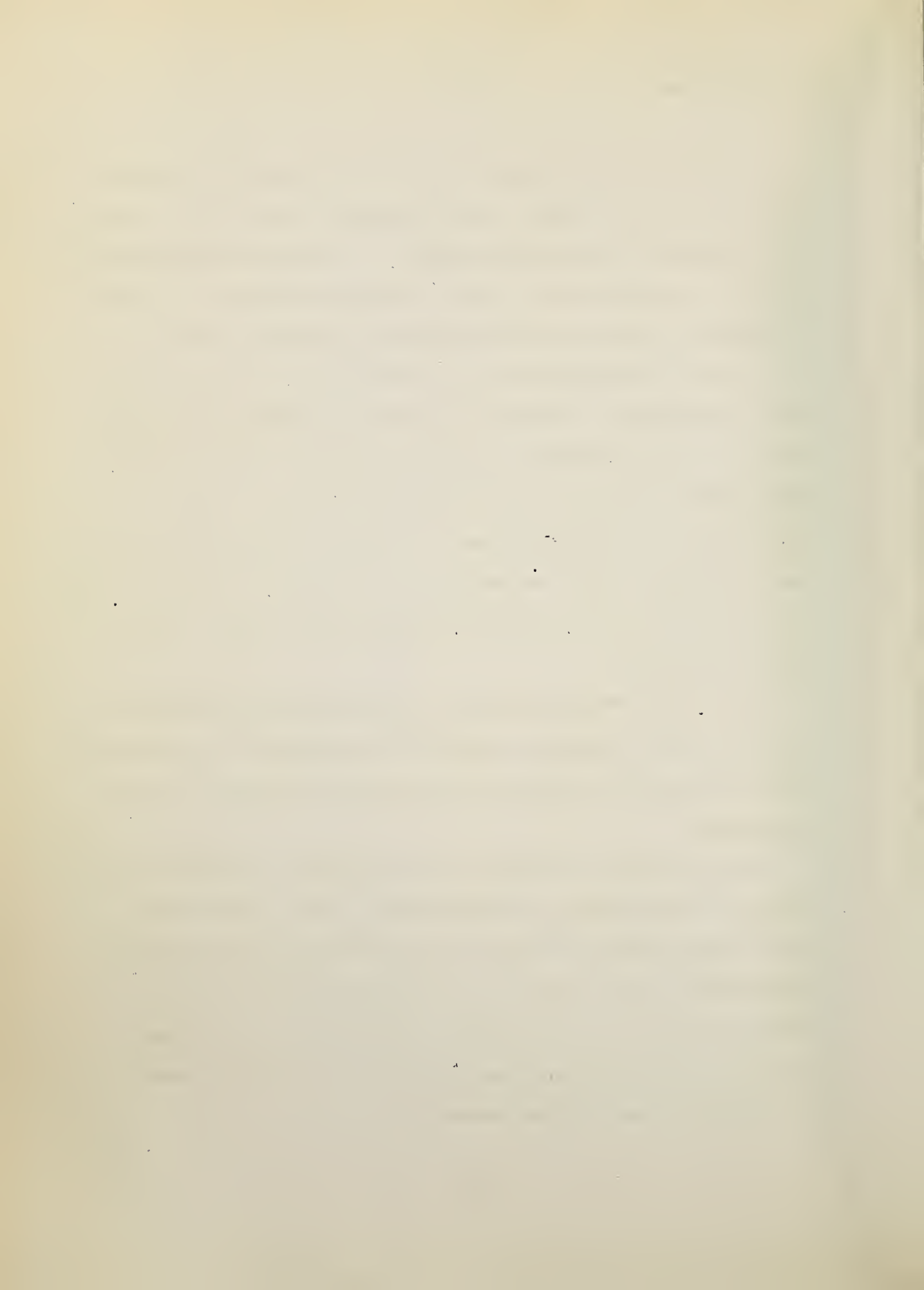
Dr. Abel Wolman

I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cooperation extended to me by the Departments of Baltimore County. It is no small task to draw up a comprehensive program for a department. Their efforts are even more praiseworthy in light of the many additional demands made on them by the abnormal conditions incident to the war needs.

I wish to acknowledge the help extended to me by the staff of the Public Work Reserve of Maryland. Mr. Joseph P. McMurray of that group did most of the interviewing and actual preparation of the manuscript dealing with the program. The financial analysis is the work of Mr. John L. Lincoln, Senior Research Technician with the National Resources Planning Board. Acknowledgment is also made to Mr. John W. Hyde, Mr. Hamilton Walker, Mr. Charles D. Carroll, and Mr. Bruce W. Poake for their contributions.

Mr. I. Alvin Pasarew, Director of the Maryland State Planning Commission, rendered invaluable assistance in establishing the procedure by which the report was compiled and in reviewing and editing the final manuscript.

In any report of this nature the desirability of periodic review cannot be overemphasized. The unpredictable changes which occurred in the country during the last few years show clearly how impractical any inflexible program would be. An annual review will enable the department heads to remove projects completed, revise and rearrange projects and estimates previously proposed, and project the program by the addition of new projects anticipated.



Dr. Abel Wolman

Only by such periodic review can the program remain a continuing program which will most benefit the citizens of Baltimore County and still be in keeping with a sound fiscal and administrative program.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas F. Hubbard

Thomas F. Hubbard
Consultant

THE
JOURNAL OF THE
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VOLUME 34. PART 1. 1904.

Published by the
Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

October 1, 1942

Board of County Commissioners
Baltimore County
Towson, Maryland

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in transmitting herewith the results of a survey conducted by the Maryland State Planning Commission of a long range capital and service improvement program for Baltimore County. This is in response to the request contained in your letter to the Commission, dated September 18, 1941.

The report resulting from this survey contains the original programs as conceived and planned by the various department heads of the County government. Our technical staff assisted in establishing the procedure employed in assembling and in standardizing the presentation of material. Our staff also made available basic data on County population, economic and financial trends. The staff merely served as the agent for the collection and tabulation of departmental data and no attempt was made to criticize or evaluate the various programs in the report. The State Planning Commission takes no responsibility for departmental programs or their recommendations. The appraisal of individual and over-all programs is vested, as it should be, in the hands of the Board of County Commissioners.

In the preparation of this material, active cooperation was afforded our staff by the various department heads. It is regretted, however, that statements of objectives and projected plans were not made available by the Board of Education. Such a statement was particularly desirable inasmuch as the appropriation to the Board from County funds for the year 1942 approximated 40 per cent of the County's total annual budget.

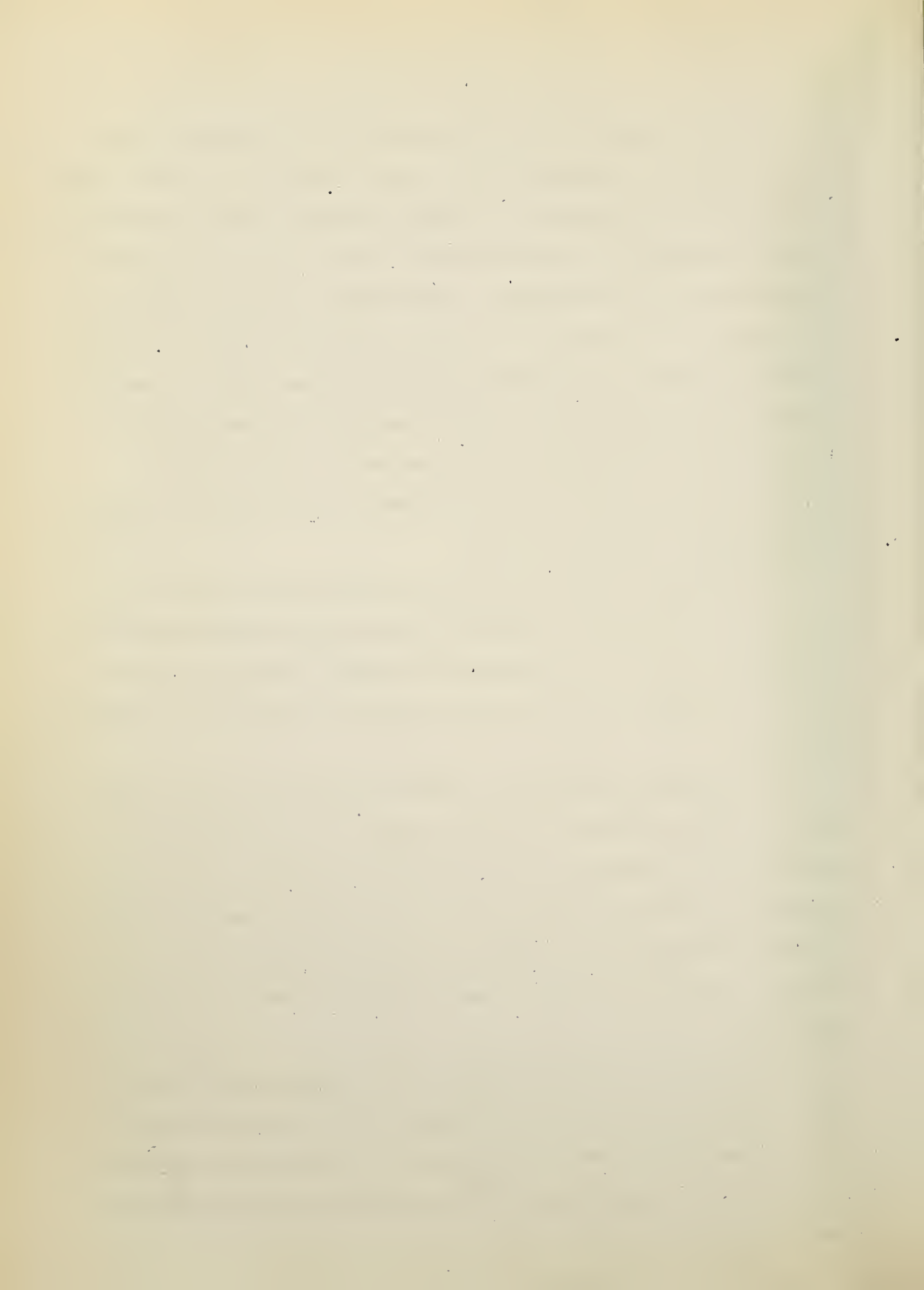
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is essential for the business to have a clear and concise record of all income and expenses. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This will allow the business to track its financial position over time and identify areas for improvement. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all debts and obligations. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all taxes and other legal obligations. This will allow the business to track its financial obligations over time and identify areas for improvement. The fifth part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all other financial information. This will allow the business to track its financial performance over time and identify areas for improvement.

Any program planned by a governmental unit which is unrelated to the fiscal conditions or prospects of that unit is meaningless. For that reason the State Planning Commission has included an analysis of the financial background and prospects of Baltimore County. While we regret the fact that Mr. Selfe, Chief Clerk and Auditor, did not submit a statement of his aims and policies, we do appreciate the help he extended to Mr. John J. Lincoln, Research Technician of the National Resources Planning Board, who made the financial study presented in the report. Mr. Selfe furnished the records from which the compilations were made and in conference with Mr. John L. Lincoln greatly assisted the latter in the preparation of the financial study of Baltimore County.

This being the first county-wide long range programming study conducted in the country, it is probable that the procedure and technique may be further developed. It is hoped that the annual revisions of this report may be further improved and become a permanent function of the County government.

This material should furnish the County Commissioners with a current record of past and proposed county-wide improvements which should prove invaluable in the preparation of the County's annual budget. It is my understanding that the material contained herein will be supplemented by a published document as the official long range improvement program of Baltimore County, based upon this survey, and by the budget for the ensuing year.

On behalf of the Commission and the survey staff, which includes those technicians assigned to the Commission by the National Resources Planning Board and the Public Work Reserve, we wish to express our appreciation of the cooperative spirit and interest displayed by your Board and the employees of the County.



The Commission is pleased to have contributed this survey as an aid to the administrative solution of your local planning problems.

Very truly yours,

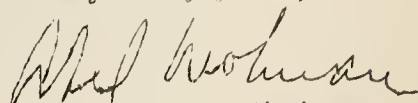

Abel Wolman, Chairman



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Maryland State Planning Commission .

Letter of transmittal - Maryland State Planning Commission to
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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

where

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the case when the functions f, g, h are linear in the variables x, y, z .

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are quadratic in the variables x, y, z .

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are cubic in the variables x, y, z .

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are of higher order in the variables x, y, z .

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are of arbitrary order in the variables x, y, z .

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are of arbitrary order in the variables x, y, z and are subject to certain conditions.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are of arbitrary order in the variables x, y, z and are subject to certain conditions.

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19. The nineteenth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are of arbitrary order in the variables x, y, z and are subject to certain conditions.

20. The twentieth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the case when the functions f, g, h are of arbitrary order in the variables x, y, z and are subject to certain conditions.

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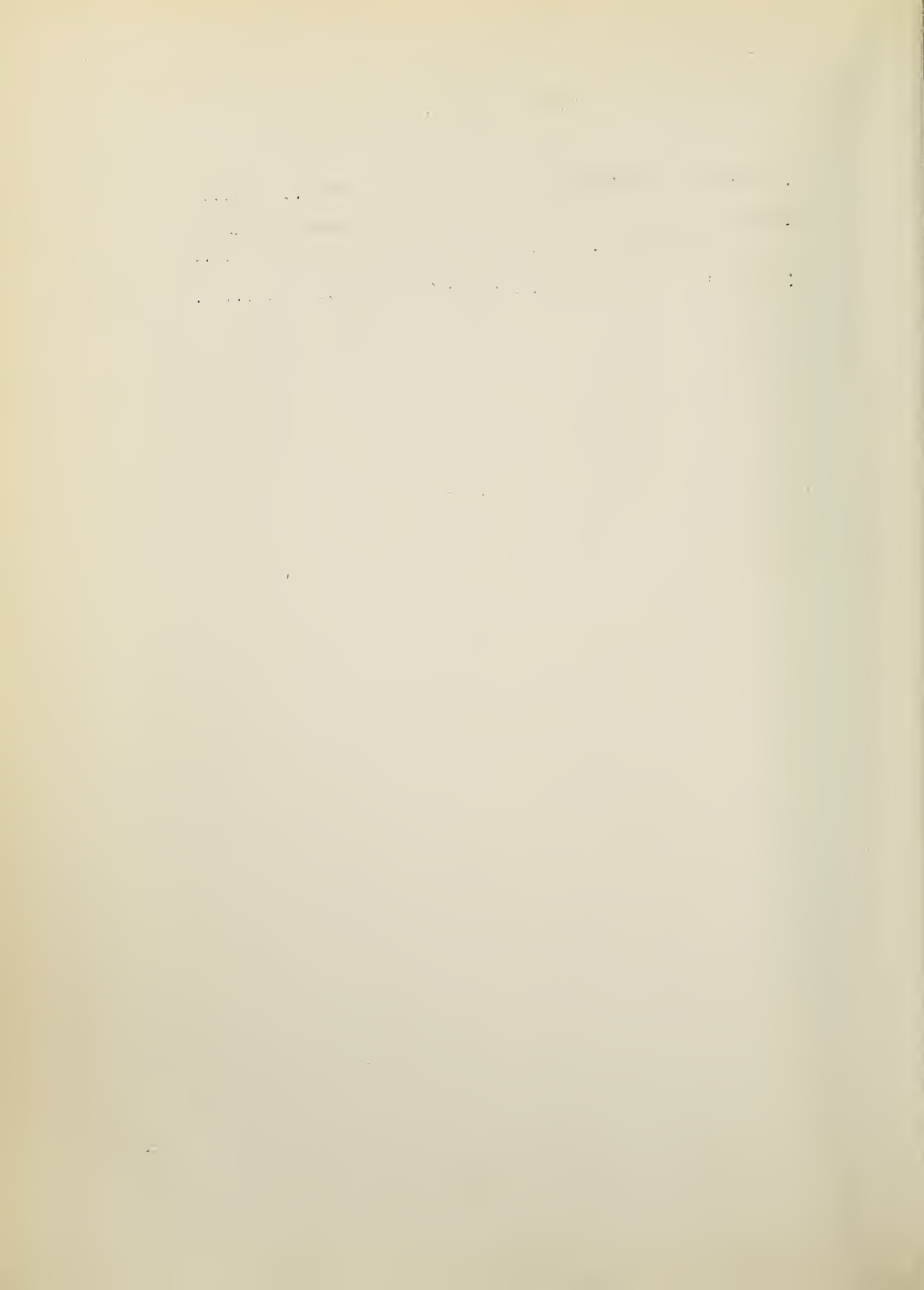
EXHIBITS

(Those Exhibits treating 1942 budget estimates and project post-war estimates were derived, for the most part, after consultation with the several Department Heads. It must be recognized that these estimates are subject to annual review and revision.)

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INTRODUCTION
TO
BALTIMORE COUNTY LONG RANGE PROGRAM

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY

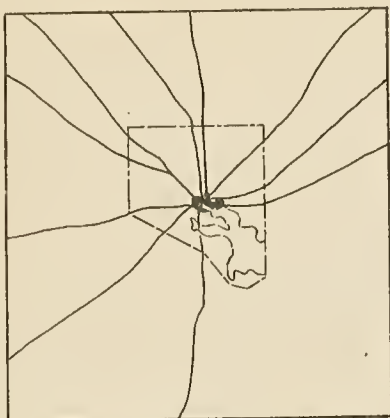
Baltimore County, first in population and third in physical size of the 23 Maryland counties, almost completely surrounds Baltimore City. Rapid growth of the Baltimore metropolitan area, as shown in Exhibit 1, has brought to the County distinctly urban problems, typical of industrial centers, which are closely tied to the problems of Baltimore City. The rural parts of the County, on the other hand, are similar to other prosperous farming sections of Maryland.

There are no incorporated municipalities within Baltimore County - in fact, it is one of two counties in Maryland in which there are no incorporated places. The County is subdivided into 15 election districts, these being utilized for many administrative purposes. Increasing urbanization led to the creation in 1924 of the Baltimore County Metropolitan District to make city water and sewer services available to the growing suburbs. There have been no other essential changes in the administrative structure of the County government since Baltimore County became so largely urbanized.

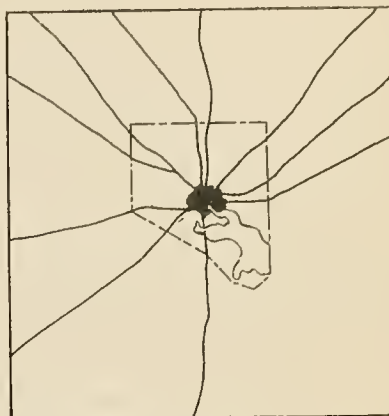
The three County Commissioners, elected every 4 years from the County at large, are ex-officio Commissioners of the Metropolitan District and also act as town councilmen for the several communities. The other major elective offices are the County Treasurer, the Judges, the Sheriff, and the County Surveyor. The Board of Education, which is appointed by the Governor of the State, selects the County Superintendent of Education.

EXHIBIT I

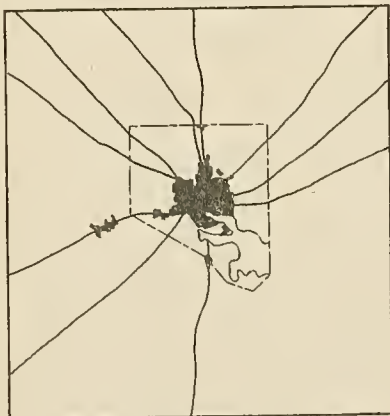
BALTIMORE AREA EXPLOSION CHART



1800



1850



1900



1936



1942

BLACK AREAS INDICATE URBAN CONCENTRATION

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Area When created about 1659, Baltimore County comprised an area at least six times the present size. Formations of other counties and annexations by Baltimore City in 1888 and 1919 have reduced its area to the present 610 square miles. About 250 square miles are now included in the Metropolitan District^{1/}, which includes the present urban area of the County, while the remaining 360 square miles are essentially rural. With barely 40 per cent of the County area, the Metropolitan District has over 80 per cent of the total County population.

Topography and Drainage Baltimore County ranges from tidewater in the southeast part bordering the Chesapeake Bay, to an elevation of 800 feet in the northwest section adjoining the Maryland-Pennsylvania line. Three-quarters of the County lies in the Piedmont Plateau to the northwest and is generally high with rolling to steep hills interspersed with broad, flatter areas affording excellent farm lands. The remaining area, in the Coastal Plain bordering on the Bay, is low with broad sandy plains and gentle hills becoming higher and steeper farther from the Bay. Along the Bay there are several broad flat necks separated by shallow tidal estuaries. Drainage is toward the Chesapeake Bay and the Patapsco River. In the central part of the County the Gunpowder River has been dammed to form the two reservoirs which provide the water supply of Baltimore City and the Baltimore Area.

Climate Baltimore County has a mild climate. The temperature averages 53 degrees annually. The temperature in January averages about 35 degrees, in July about 77 degrees.

^{1/} The Metropolitan District comprises all or part of eight election districts adjacent to Baltimore City. Since certain statistics are available only by election districts, many facts concerning the Metropolitan District must be stated in terms of the total for the eight urban election districts. The discrepancies are not considered important.

Winter snows average 19 inches, some 7 inches below that for Maryland as a whole. The annual rainfall in the County is approximately 41 inches, and is admirably distributed throughout the year for agricultural purposes. The growing season averages 193 days. Severe storms are infrequent, long droughts, such as that of 1941, are unusual, and there is almost complete freedom from tornadoes.

POPULATION

Past Trends The population growth for Baltimore County has been uninterrupted, barring annexations by Baltimore City, since 1790 with the greatest rate of increase being in the area contiguous to the City. This is shown graphically by Exhibit 2. More recent changes in the population of the County, as compared with certain other Maryland counties, are shown in Table 1. Carroll County adjoins and is similar to the rural sections of Baltimore County. Prince George's and Montgomery Counties are similar to the Baltimore County Metropolitan District, being suburban areas adjacent to a large city - Washington, D.C. - which is also caught in the war boom. Comparisons with the cities of Baltimore and Washington, as well as the State of Maryland, are also shown.

Table 1

Comparative Changes in Total Population Baltimore County and Other Units

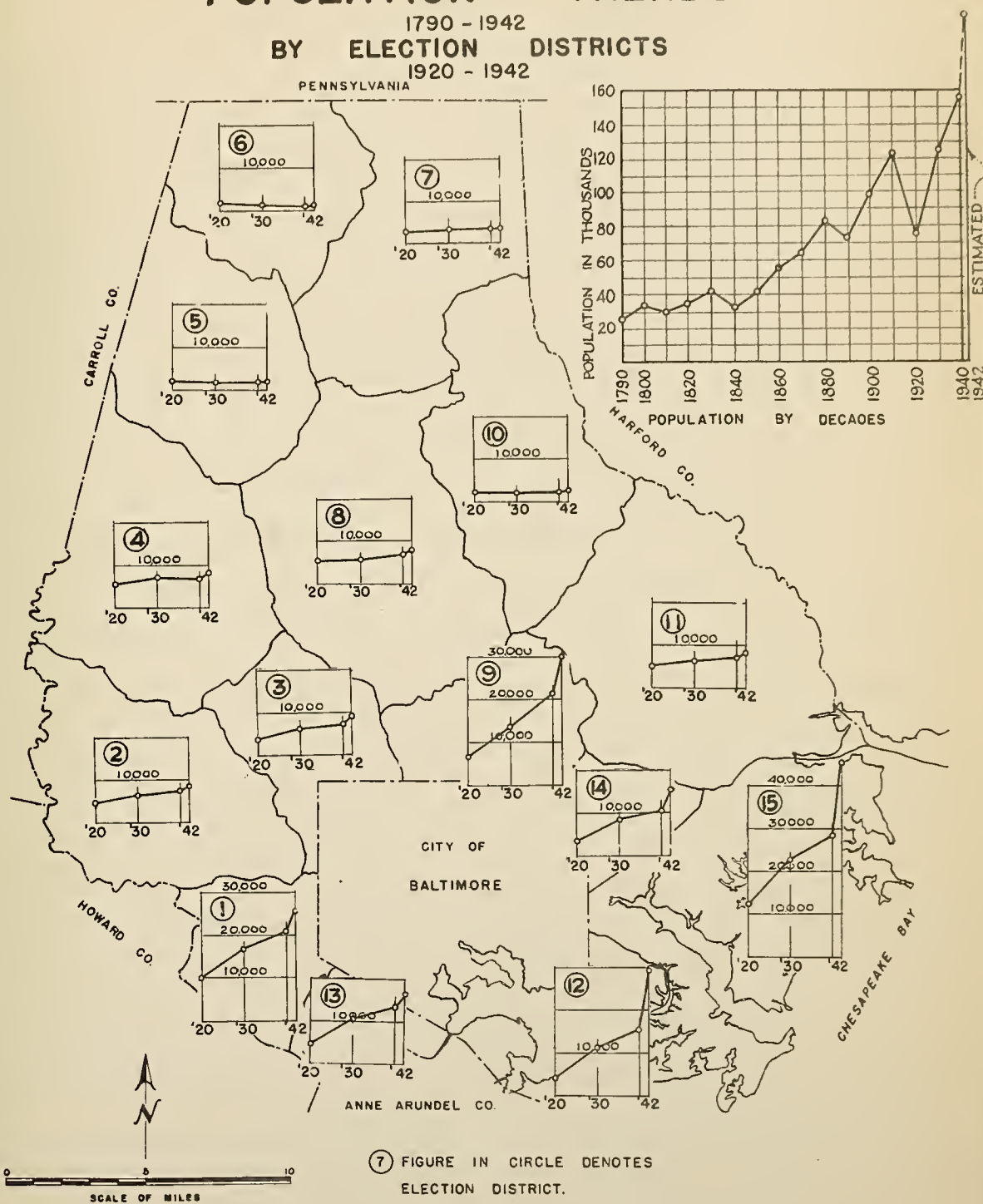
	Total			Per Cent Increase	
	1920	1930	1940	1920-30	1930-40
Baltimore County	74,817	124,565	155,825	66.5	25.1
Montgomery County	34,921	49,206	83,912	40.9	70.5
Prince George's County	43,347	60,095	89,490	38.6	48.9
Carroll County	34,245	35,978	39,054	5.1	8.5
Baltimore City	733,826	804,874	859,100	9.7	6.7
State of Maryland	1,449,611	1,631,526	1,221,244	12.6	11.6
.....
Washington D. C.	437,571	486,869	663,091	11.3	36.2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

BALTIMORE COUNTY POPULATION TRENDS

1790 - 1942
BY ELECTION DISTRICTS
1920 - 1942

PENNSYLVANIA



The increases in the suburban counties in the Washington area reflect the very rapid increase in Federal government functions in the case of Montgomery and Prince George's counties. In the Baltimore area the typical national suburban trend is apparent with many people moving to Baltimore County attracted by the lower taxes and more living space. The depression retarded growth of new housing in Baltimore County as contrasted to the suburban Washington counties, which reflected the increase in federal workers during the 1930's.

A study of urban versus rural growth by Baltimore County election districts (see Appendix 1) shows that the urban group of districts gained 94 and 30 per cent in the 1920-30 and 1930-40 decades respectively, although the rural group lagged behind the State as a whole.

Composition In composition the population of Baltimore County is predominately white and native born. Furthermore the native whites have been increasing, while the foreign born and negro populations have decreased. The latter fact is probably due to lack of employment opportunities during the depression years. Table 2 shows the composition of the population in 1930 and 1940.

Table 2
Population Composition of Baltimore County

	Total Population	White Native	Foreign Born	Negro
1940	155,825	138,739 89.1%	6,556 4.2%	10,504 6.7%
1930	124,565	105,867 85.1%	6,911 5.5%	11,764 9.4%
Change 1930-1940	31,260 25.1%	32,872 31.4%	-355 -5.0%	-1,260 -10.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census



The war influx has emphasized the forgoing trends in the composition of the County population. Most of the newcomers are native born whites because war industry workers have heretofore been selected under a restrictive employment policy. With a relaxing of this policy, the negro population of Baltimore County, now only two-thirds of the National average or 9.8 per cent, may increase, but hardly enough to create a problem for the County. By way of comparison, Baltimore City is almost 20 per cent negro according to the 1940 Census, and the negro population has been increasing much more rapidly than the white.

Current Growth Population growth in Baltimore County in the last two years is greatly in excess of that in past decades because of the influx of war industry workers. The United States Public Health Service ^{1/} estimated the population at 207,000 in December, 1941. More recently the Building Engineer of Baltimore County estimated the County population at 214,273 as of June, 1942 (see Appendix 2). On the basis of these two independent estimates it may be assumed that, from the 1940 Census to June, 1942, the County gained 58,000 in population.^{2/} This 37.5 per cent influx in scarcely two years is a larger percentage increase than in the entire decade of the thirties, and the numerical gain is greater than that of the booming twenties.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The problems of urban Baltimore County are inseparable from those of Baltimore City and the entire Baltimore area.

Manufacturing Over many decades the gradual decline of Baltimore's wholesale trade has been more than offset by the rising importance of the area as a manufacturing and shipping center. The industrial growth was

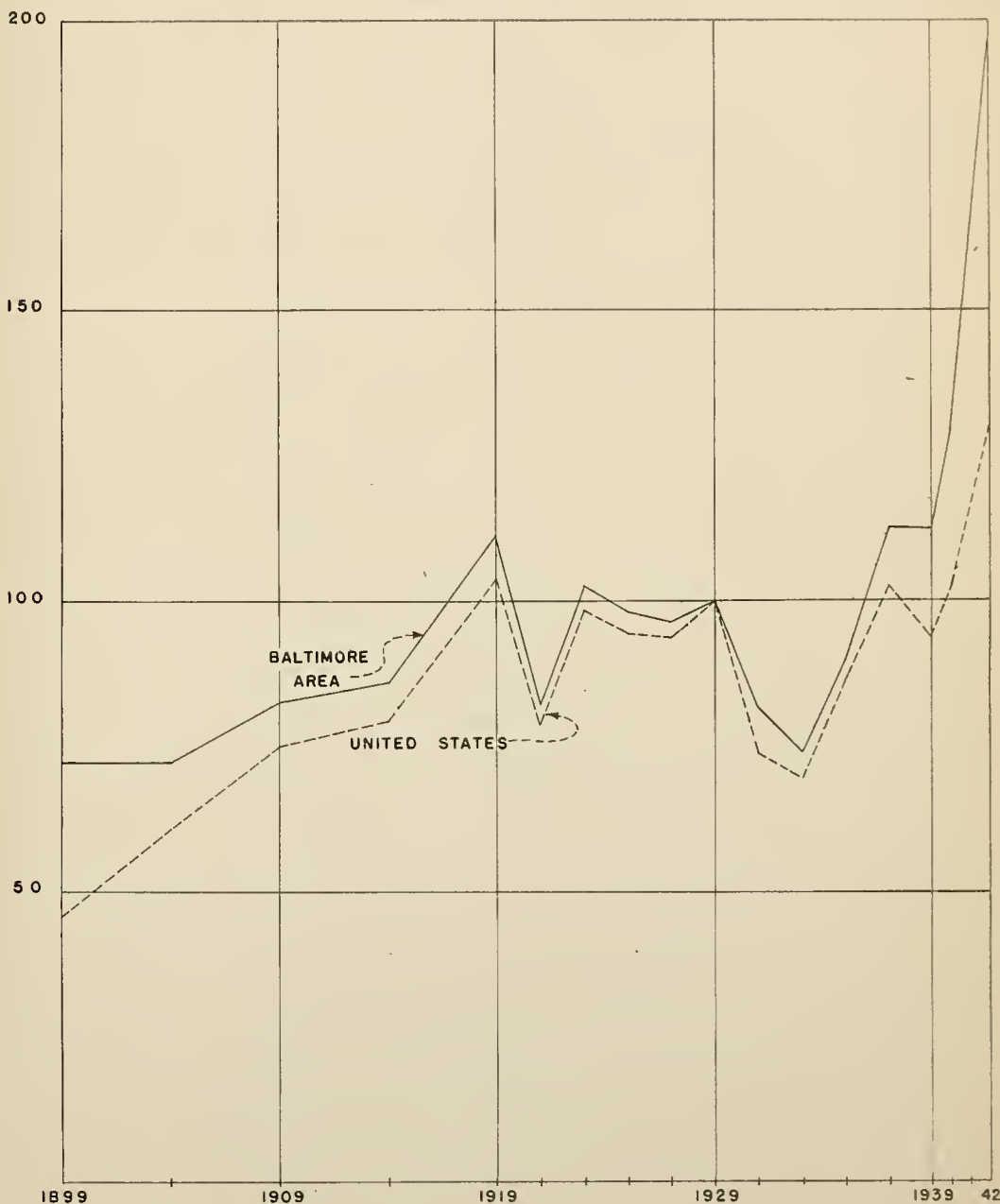
^{1/} "Reconnaissance Survey in the Vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland" by the U. S. Public Health Service, December 2, 1941.

^{2/} The Baltimore County Health Department estimated total population as of Oct. 1, 1942 to be 217,000.

EXHIBIT 3

BALTIMORE COUNTY INDEX OF MANUFACTURING WAGE EARNERS

BALTIMORE INDUSTRIAL AREA AND THE UNITED STATES
(1929 = 100)



SOURCE: "PRELIMINARY REPORT — BALTIMORE AREA
WAR AND POST WAR" APRIL 1942.

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

greatly accelerated by the shipbuilding boom of the first World War. The post-war slump was correspondingly severe, and the area lagged behind the national trend in the 1923 recovery. Since 1929, however, the Baltimore area has forged ahead of the national trend in manufacturing employment, as depicted in Exhibit 3. It suffered less in the depression, recovered more rapidly thereafter, and even gained slightly in the "recession" period between 1937 and 1939.

The rapid growth of its defense and war industries, particularly in Baltimore County, has since widened its lead in the national average. The relatively favorable trend of manufacturing employment since 1929 has helped to keep Baltimore ahead of such cities as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh as regards retail sales and employment in retail and wholesale trade (see Appendix 3). The significance of these facts is apparent when it is realized that the condition of retail and wholesale trade is accepted as a measure of the economic health of a community.

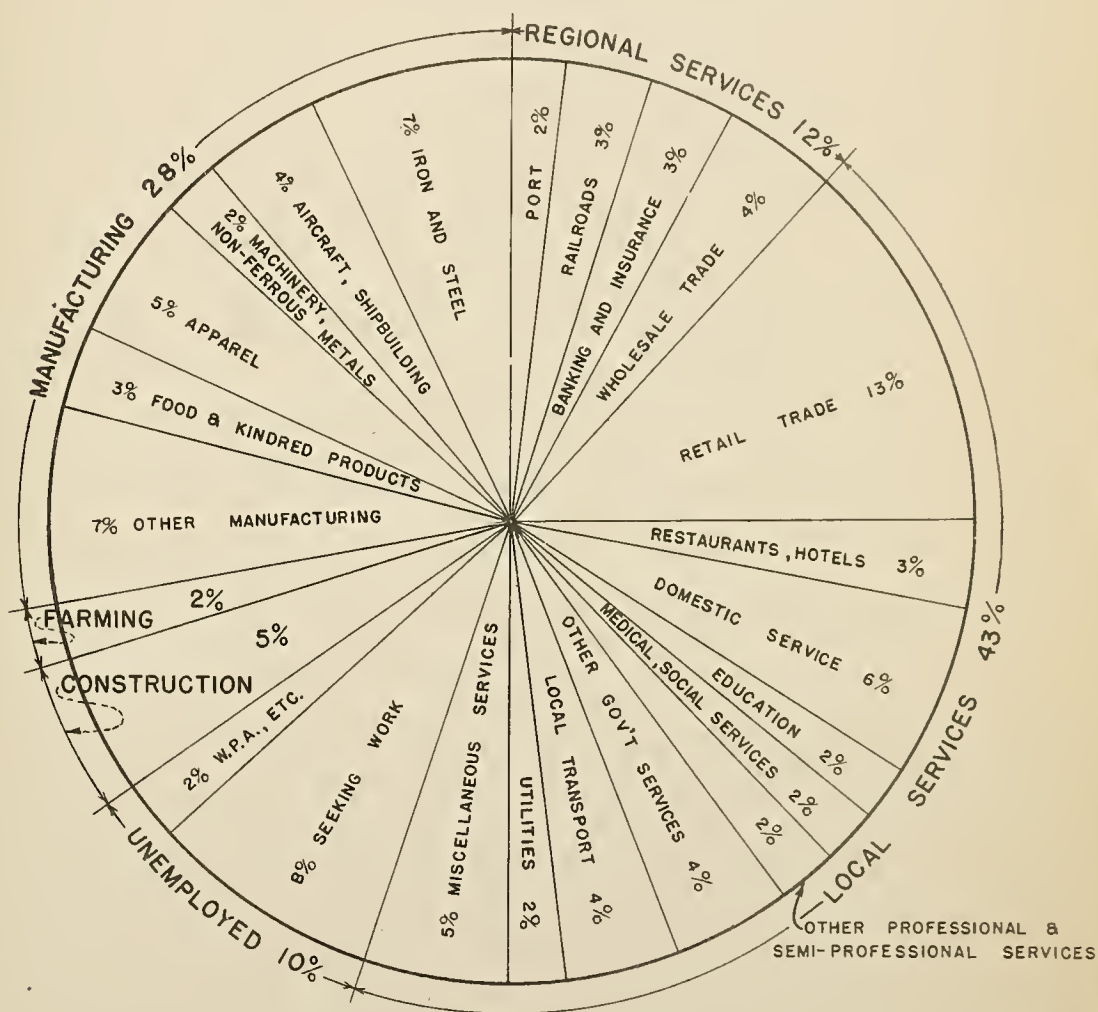
War Industries Pre-war employment was characterized by well-rounded distribution, as illustrated by Exhibit 4. Since March, 1940, the rise of war industries has undoubtedly thrown out of balance the distribution pictured at that date. Manufacturing has increased at the expense of the remaining groups.

The economy of the Baltimore area has not only been distorted but has been tremendously expanded by the war industries. Since the larger industries lie in or near the County, the effect of increased employment on suburban County areas is considerable. For example, the Glenn L. Martin Company, which employed 10,000 in 1939, is now employing over 45,000. The Bethlehem Steel Company at Sparrows Point, with the largest pre-war employment in the area, has made less spectacular but probably

EXHIBIT 4

BALTIMORE AREA ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE

MARCH - 1940



SOURCE: "PRELIMINARY REPORT - BALTIMORE AREA

WAR AND POST WAR" APRIL 1942.

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

more solid gains. Smaller manufacturing plants near Towson employ around 8,000. Although all workers in these industries do not live in the County, a large number do, and the trend in wartime employment is clearly reflected in the large growth of County residential areas.

Agriculture Baltimore County as an agricultural unit is in most respects among the leaders in the counties of the State. It is first in the number of farms, some 3,737 which utilize 239,500 acres or 61.4 per cent of the total land area. The farms are small. In acreage per farm the County ranks last. On the other hand in value per acre of farm land it is first among the counties of Maryland. Appendix 20, gives a comparative census of agriculture in Baltimore County.

There are no serious agricultural problems in the County other than those growing out of the abnormal conditions incident to the war effort. There has been a movement toward the production of more live stock and poultry at the expense of growing crops. There are no serious problems of drainage or erosion in the County. The farmers are aware of the necessity of good farming practices and follow them with the advice and cooperation of the Agricultural Extension Service.

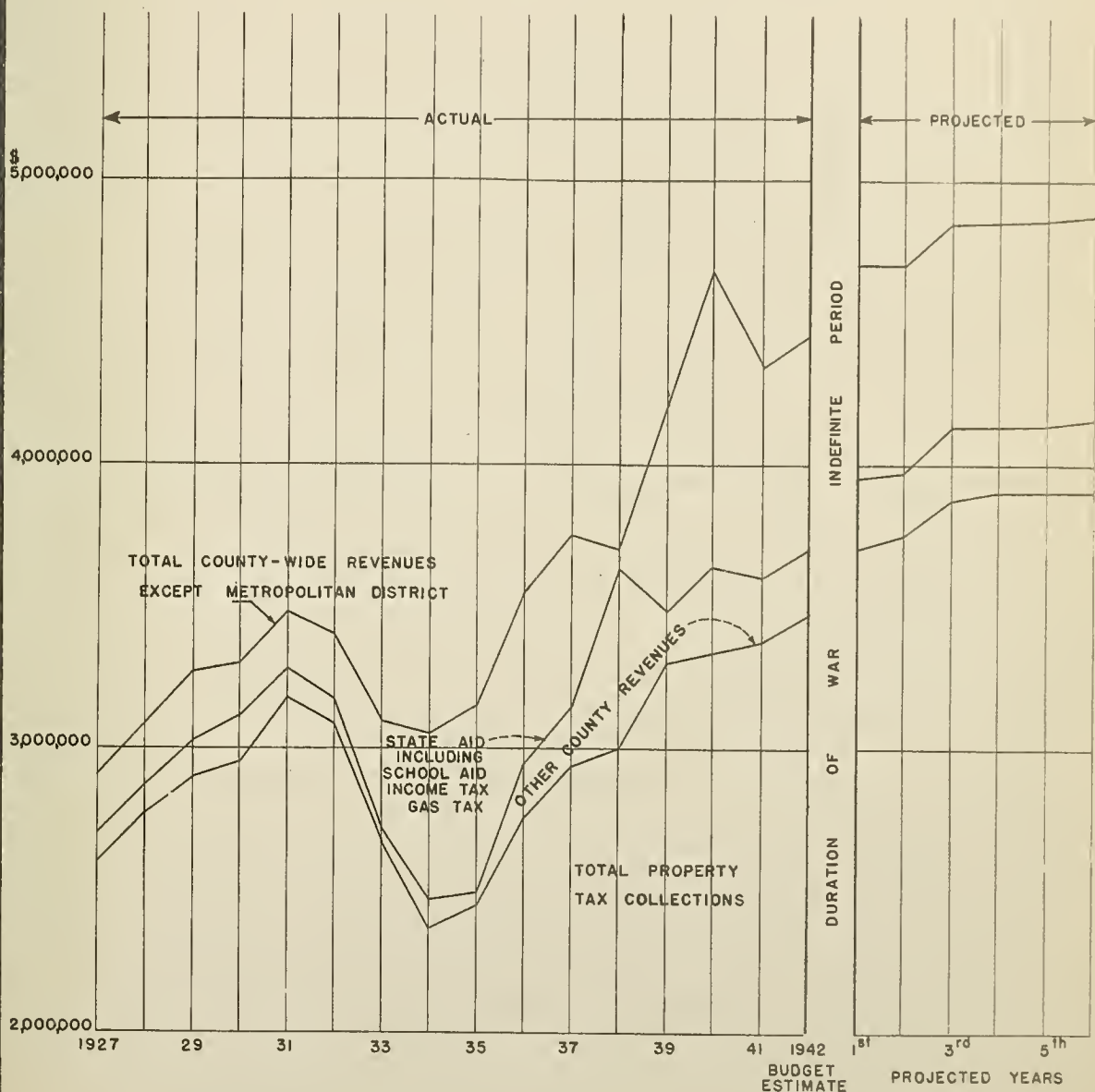
The future of agriculture in the County seems most favorable. There is no apparent reason why Baltimore County should not continue to hold the favored position in agriculture that it has in the past.

EXHIBIT 5

BALTIMORE COUNTY COUNTY - WIDE REVENUES

EXCEPT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

(ACTUAL AND PROJECTED)



SUMMARY OF BALTIMORE COUNTY FINANCES
(Excluding Metropolitan District)

The financial outlook for Baltimore County (excluding the Metropolitan District because it has a separate corporate identity) may be summarized under the four main headings of Revenues, Expenditures, Debt Structure, and Paying for the Program.

REVENUES

The long term course of total County revenues, as depicted in Exhibit 5, shows a rather consistent rise to the \$4,450,000 level anticipated in the budget for the current year. Further growth to some \$5,000,000 of annual revenues is projected for the post war years for reasons apparent in consideration of the three general classifications of County revenues - State Aid, Other Revenues, and Property Taxation.

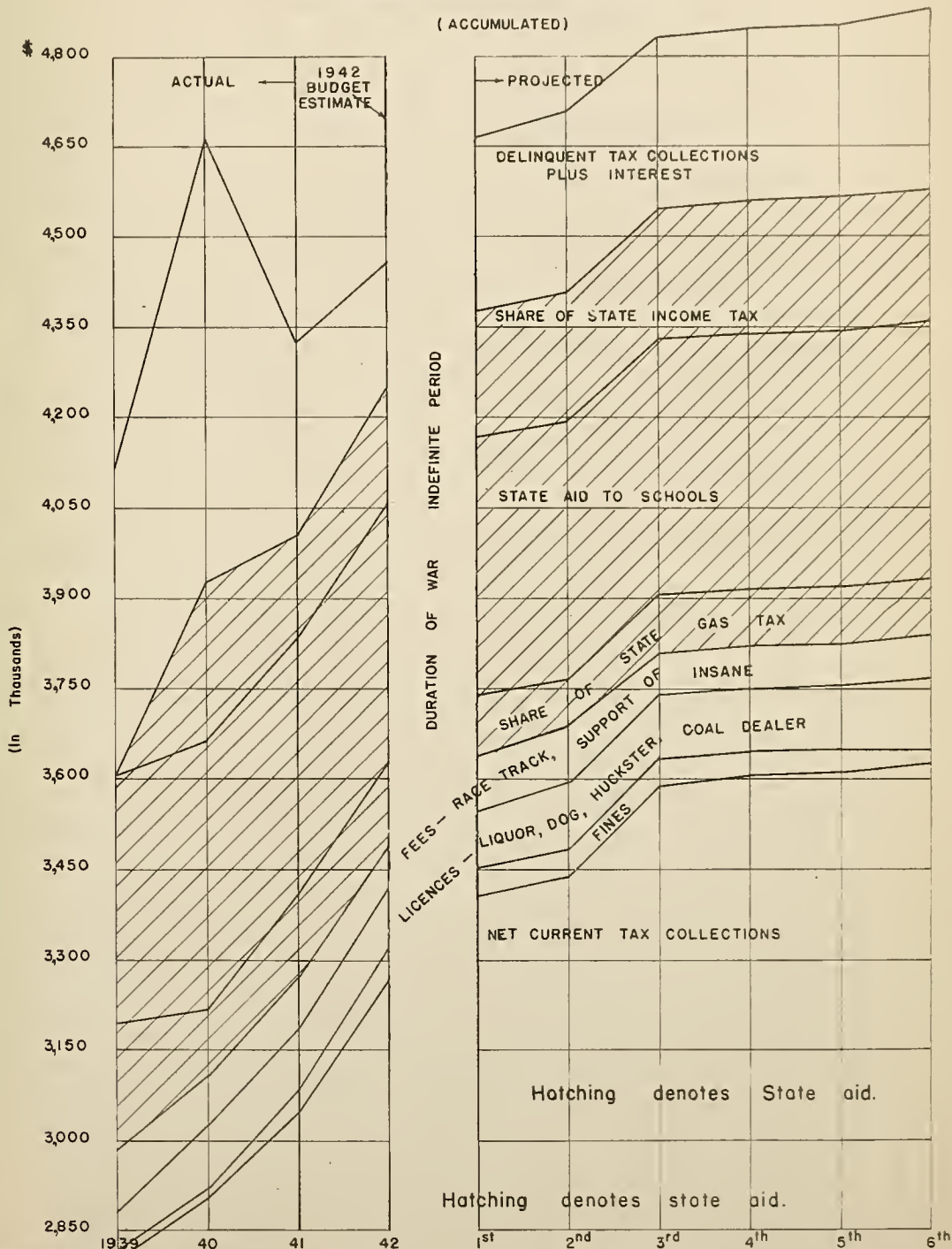
State Aid Distribution of various State monies to the County now totals some \$750,000 yearly, a high level reflecting progressive changes. The hatched portion of Exhibit 6, denotes State Aid. State aid expanded in the early thirties with increases in school aid and gasoline tax collections. In 1940 it again increased with the new State income tax, in which the County shares in lieu of its previous taxes on intangibles. The distribution of State aid to schools is determined largely by relative school populations. Thus, while total State school appropriations are unpredictable, Baltimore County should not fare badly because it is growing so much faster than most of the State. Receipts from the State gasoline tax will undoubtedly drop sharply as the war continues and may not recover for some time. The drop should be partially offset by an expected rise in State income tax collections. All things considered, the changes in County shares of State monies should at least balance each other. Total State aid therefore has been projected at about current

EXHIBIT 6

BALTIMORE COUNTY COUNTY - WIDE REVENUES

EXCEPT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
ACTUAL AND PROJECTED

(ACCUMULATED)



FOR TABULATION SEE APPENDIX 5

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

levels.

Other Revenues Under this classification are lumped miscellaneous sources producing some \$200,000 annually, mostly from fines, licenses and fees as indicated in Exhibit 6. Possible reductions in fines will probably be offset by continuation of the upward trend in licenses. Fees consist almost entirely of the Pinlico Race Track per diem fee, some \$75,000 per year, which may be curtailed or eliminated in war years but would probably be again productive after the war. Since "Other Revenues" comprise less than five per cent of the County total, variations from the projected current level would not greatly affect County finances.

Property Taxation Baltimore County now receives some \$3,500,000 per year from property taxation as shown in Exhibit 7. Projections of assessed valuations, tax rates, and tax collections indicate a rise to the \$4,000,000 level in post war years.

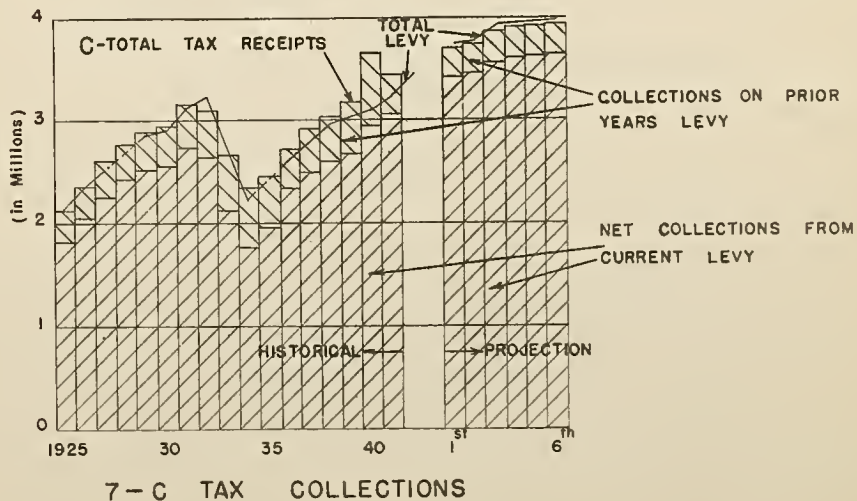
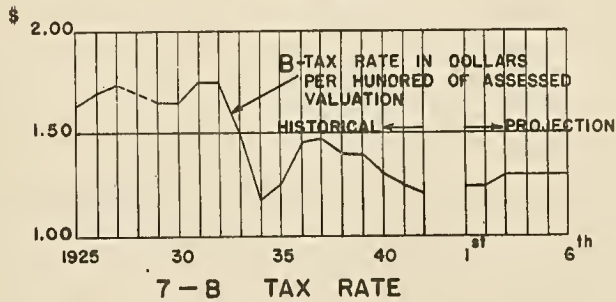
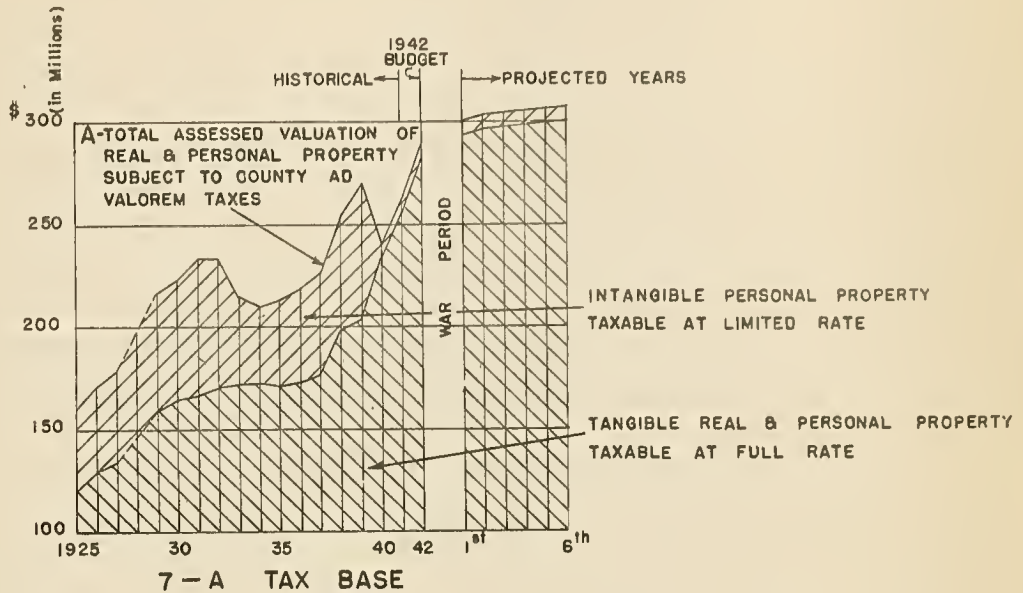
Tax base The assessed valuation of real and personal property has risen in each of the 15 years, reflecting continuous growth even through the depression as shown in Exhibit 7. Intangible property values have little effect on revenues, because County taxation of intangibles has since 1940 been largely replaced by the shared State income tax. The total valuation of taxable property, including intangibles, was in excess of \$287,000,000 at the start of this year. Although war priorities are now slowing down the pace of building, issuance of \$15,000,000 in building permits in the first half of the year indicates that total assessed valuations should soon reach \$300,000,000. The post war projection assumes only a very small annual increase.

The recent rapid rise in valuations was in part due to the 1939 re-assessment and subsequent improved methods. Legislation is needed to complete modernization of assessment methods and correct the under-assessments

BALTIMORE

COUNTY

PROPERTY TAXATION



and inequalities which are unavoidable under present methods. This would tend to raise the tax base, irrespective of building activity.

Tax rate The 1932 drop in the general County tax rate and subsequent rise through 1937 reflect the depression and recovery. This is shown graphically by Exhibit 7. Since 1938, with an expanding tax base, improved control of County finances has permitted successive reductions to the present rate of \$1.22 per \$100 of assessed valuation. Further reductions seem precluded by the war; scarcity of labor and materials will retard building and so hold down the tax base; on the other hand, rising prices block attempts to cut the cost of present services, while the continued growth of our war industries argues against reduction of the present level of County services. Assuming present price and service levels, a post war rate of \$1.25 to \$1.30 appears possible with good management.

Tax levy and collections The rise in valuations, shown in Exhibit 7, overcame the lowered rate and produced successively higher annual tax levies. Total property tax collections have run close to the current levy, except in depression years. Current collections have recently improved and are running at 94 per cent of the levy, against the estimate of 92 per cent used in recent budgets. Strong measures to collect past-due taxes were responsible for the 1940 peak in receipts and have substantially reduced the backlog of uncollected taxes. Post war property taxes are projected on 92 per cent current collections and the recent yield of back taxes; possible current gains would be offset by lower receipts from past-due taxes without disturbing the projection of total tax collections.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL COUNTY DISBURSEMENTS BY FUNCTIONS
(Exclusive of Metropolitan District)

Fiscal Calendar Years	General Government	Public Safety	Health, Welfare & Correction	Sanitation and Waste Removal	Highways (Including Debt Service)	Schools	Total Disbursements
Actual							
1927	\$255,615	\$286,367	\$ 61,315	\$ 58,192	2 974,789	\$1,663,494	\$3,297,772
1928	269,438	300,098	67,641	62,595	1,044,507	1,428,060	3,217,894
1929	224,006	293,975	69,366	66,393	1,255,931	1,362,590	3,272,261
1930	306,965	296,182	81,723	67,670	1,408,910	1,424,030	3,585,300
1931	240,131	358,467	90,540	69,831	1,088,528	1,614,007	3,461,504
1932	310,871	333,688	130,674	74,059	957,637	1,542,257	3,349,106
1933	239,084	306,875	202,943	67,326	933,159	1,434,817	3,184,204
1934	303,201	291,967	170,094	69,556	989,518	1,428,268	3,161,604
1935	241,284	305,158	104,554	71,875	877,324	1,459,105	3,054,303
1936	315,564	329,489	196,921	79,838	913,786	1,639,693	3,475,291
1937	287,764	357,957	179,020	83,227	977,495	1,626,433	3,511,896
1938	405,547	404,966	175,198	85,504	1,010,966	1,717,409	3,799,620
1939	430,239	429,756	195,765	106,403	1,025,103	1,762,480	3,959,746
1940	467,386	513,473	204,626	131,747	1,107,241	1,862,327	4,206,810
1941	469,836	568,823	221,215	152,913	1,234,938	1,936,203	4,563,928
Budget							
1942	509,435	669,815	248,399	166,500	1,166,071	2,150,000	4,910,220
War Period of Unknown Duration							
Post War Period							
1st year	510,000	817,000	272,000	170,000	1,166,000	2,150,000	5,385,000
2nd year	510,000	831,000	285,000	175,000	1,466,000	2,150,000	5,417,000
3rd year	510,000	867,000	294,000	175,000	1,407,000	2,150,000	5,403,000
4th year	510,000	881,000	304,000	175,000	1,390,000	2,150,000	5,410,000
5th year	510,000	961,000	310,000	175,000	1,190,000	2,150,000	5,290,000
6th year	510,000	979,000	326,000	175,000	1,190,000	2,150,000	5,330,000

See Appendix 7, for more detailed break down by departments.

EXPENDITURES

General Government In this functional group are the costs of some 23 activities of the County government, mostly administrative such as the Courts, the offices of the County Commissioners, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Sheriff, but including such functions as registration and elections, zoning, the assessment of property and its purchase at tax sales, etc., as well as housekeeping expenses such as operation and maintenance of the court house, jail and other county buildings. The summary of general governmental expenditures is given in Table 3. The details of general government expenditures are given in Exhibit 8. It will be seen that registration and election costs jump in each of the even-numbered years in which County elections are held. It will also be noticed that more than \$100,000 above normal was spent in 1939 for property assessment; this involved almost a complete reassessment, the first in many years.

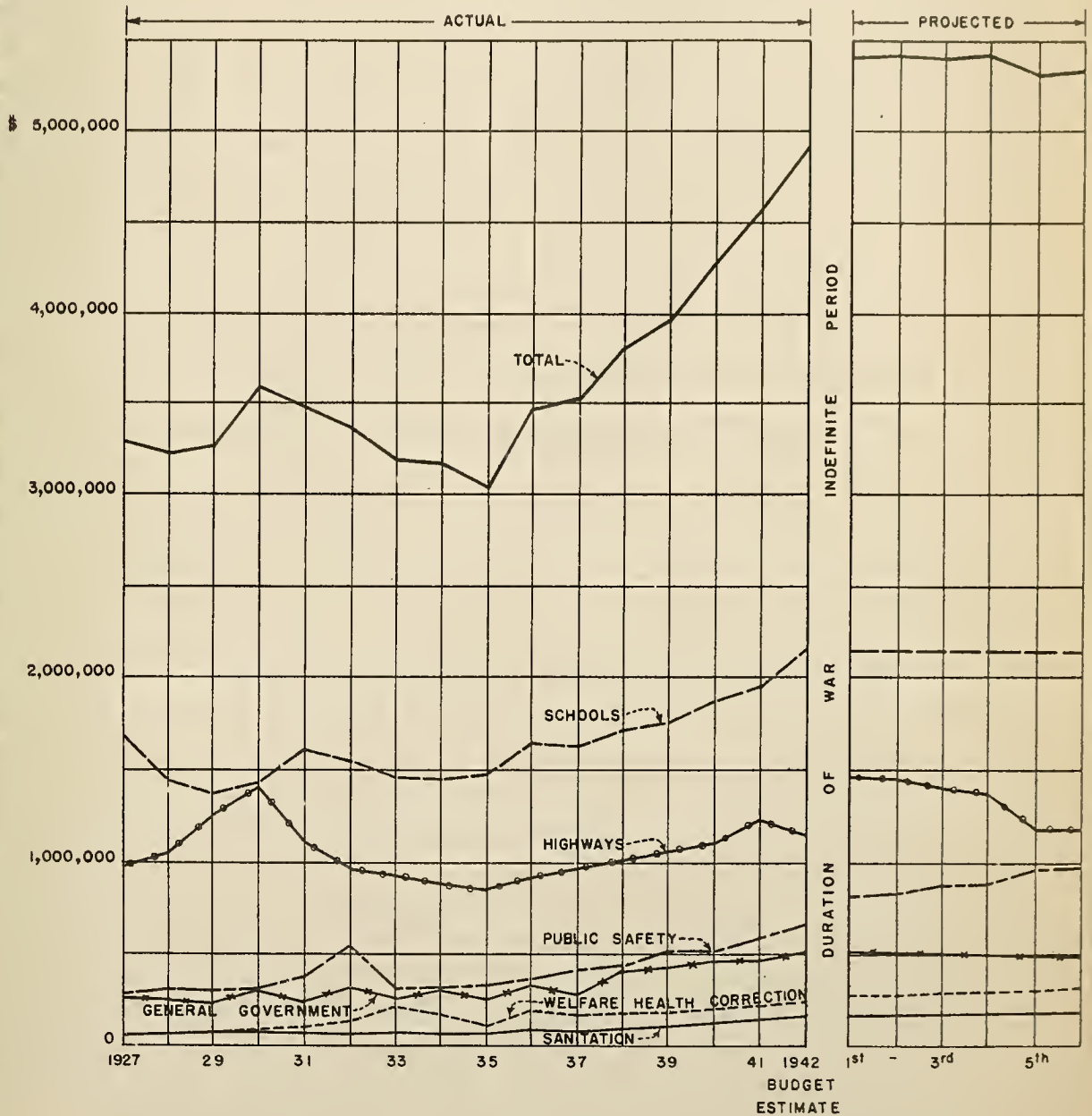
On a per capita basis, general government costs have been fairly constant, rising from \$2.48 in 1930 to \$2.96 in 1940, and as the population jumped sharply, dropping to \$2.38 in the 1942 budget. On the assumption that after the war the population of the county will scarcely hold its war-time peak, the current budget allowance appears adequate for the post-war period.

Public Safety This function includes the Police and Fire Departments. Expenditures for the protection of life and property were comparatively low in 1930, at \$2.35 per capita. By 1940, these costs amounted to \$3.26, now down to \$3.13 per capita in the current budget. The increases projected for the post-war period inflect the cost of additional personnel as well as higher levels of compensation, already in effect, as described in the departmental reports.

EXHIBIT 8

BALTIMORE COUNTY COUNTY - WIDE EXPENDITURES

(ACTUAL AND PROJECTED)



FOR TABULATION SEE APPENDIX 7

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Health, Correction and Welfare Expenditures for public health have been rising with the rapid growth of the County. The trend is expected to continue after the war, as set forth in the departmental report. The expenditure for correction is a minor item which is not expected to expand. Welfare costs, on the other hand, are projected at current levels. However, welfare needs and obligations may be so changed by post-war developments, that future welfare costs are unpredictable in comparison to most other County functions. The impossibility of foretelling the nature of State and federal aid legislation and participation further aggravates the problem.

Sanitation and Waste Removal The recent rapid increase in these costs directly reflects the gain in population. It may be that the further increase projected for post-war years will not be required if the population curve flattens or drops.

Highways The current budget shows a slight drop from 1941 due to some curtailment in new construction. The post-war projection anticipates a need for catching up with necessary construction and maintenance work which will be deferred in war times due to lack of labor and materials.

Schools In lieu of any forecasts by the County Board of Education, a semiautonomous body, the assumption was made that the post war budget would be the same as for 1942. Any major population distortion would modify the estimates shown. With schools accounting for more than 40 per cent of the total expenditures, the lack of a projection by the County Board of Education is glaring.

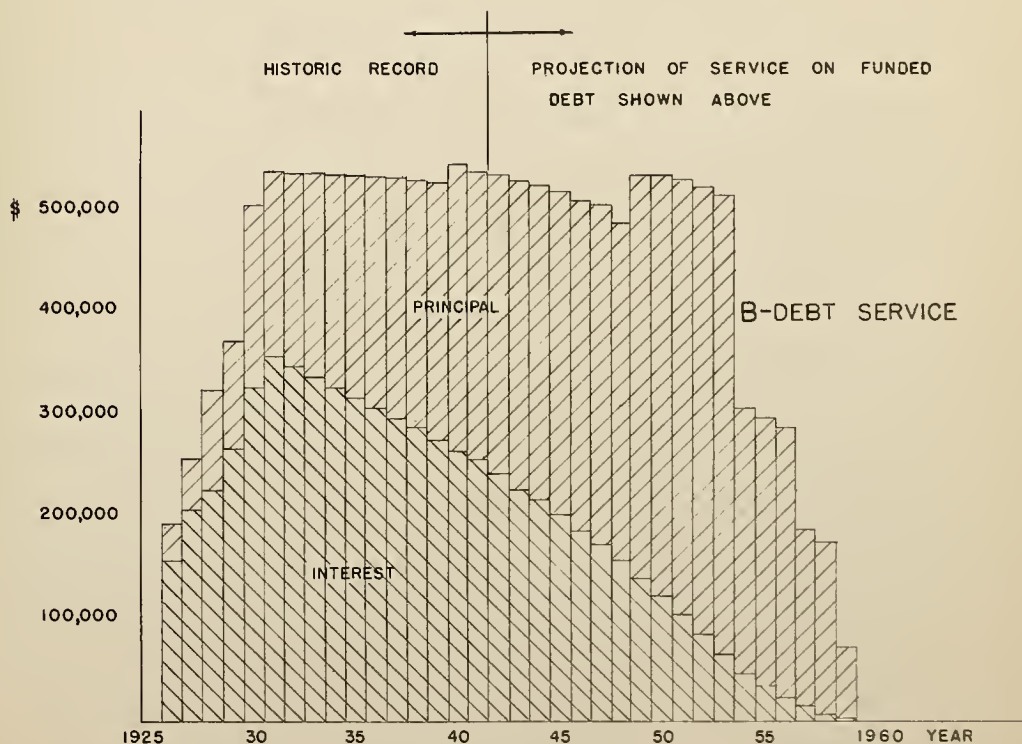
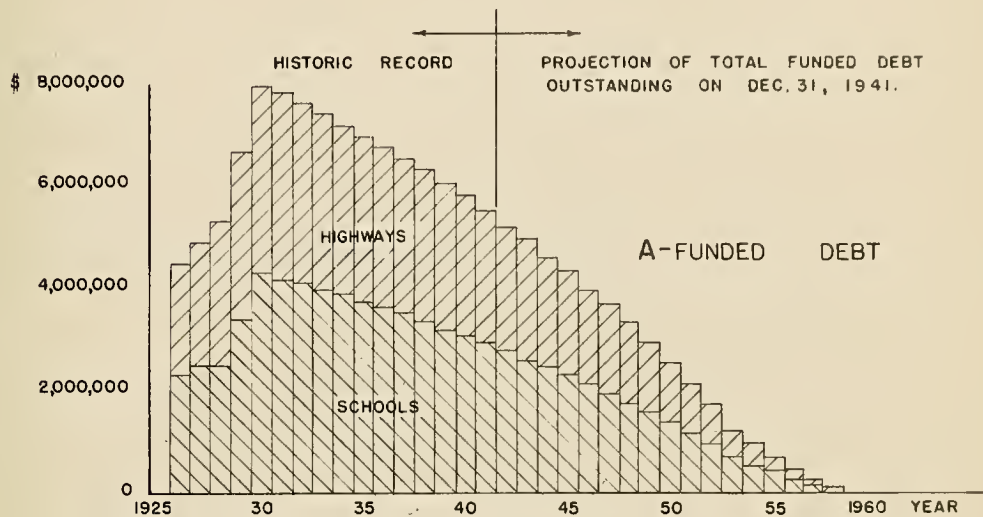
Total Expenditures On a per capita basis, total expenditures for County functions - from State as well as County funds - dropped from \$28.68 in 1930 to \$27.48 per capita of the estimated present population. Even with no further increase in population, some return toward former

EXHIBIT 9

BALTIMORE COUNTY

COUNTY - WIDE DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE

EXCLUDING OBLIGATIONS OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT



per capita costs seems a reasonable expectation.

DEBT STRUCTURE

Outstanding Debt The County-wide debt (excluding that of the Metropolitan District because it is self-supporting in practice, although technically a county-wide obligation) at the start of 1942 stood at \$5,510,000, or less than two per cent of the total assessed valuation. This is shown in Exhibit 9. Two-thirds of this County debt was incurred for highway construction, and the balance for schools; most of it will mature over the next ten years. Principal payments rise steadily from the present rate of \$300,000 a year to peak at the \$450,000 level in 1953, then drop sharply to scarcely half that level and terminate in 1959, when the County will be free of general tax-supported debt, if additional bonds are not issued.

Debt Service Due to the accelerating schedule of maturities, total principal and interest requirements on the present debt will remain until 1954 at about the \$500,000 current level, representing some 17 cents of the present \$1.22 tax rate. In 1954, debt service requirements drop to \$300,000 and thence decline until 1959, when the County will be debt free. This is indicated in Exhibit 9.

Borrowing Capacity Issuance of County-wide tax-supported bonds requires Legislative approval. Judged by the usual standards, such as the relation of debt to total valuation and of debt service to total revenues, the debt is low. In the economic rather than the legal sense, therefore, the County has ample unused borrowing power. In an emergency - war needs, for example, or the telescoping of several years' normal construction into a shorter period to take advantage of possible outside assistance - the County could expect to borrow at low interest rates, especially if any such emergency borrowings were payable in ten years or less.

PAYING FOR THE PROGRAM

Pay-as-you-go Basis Since 1930, no County-wide bonds (excluding the self-liquidating bonds of the Metropolitan District) have been issued and all construction has been done from current revenues. The pay-as-you-go basis eliminates all interest charges and so provides the greatest amount of construction per dollar of apparent cost. However, inflexible adherence to the pay-as-you-go plan would schedule the bulk of construction in periods of expanding revenues, and, because boom times usually involve rising costs, the result might be a higher true cost. Proper timing of construction requires flexibility in financing.

Surplus and Reserve Account Baltimore County obtained some degree of flexibility in financing construction on a pay-as-you-go basis through its Surplus and Reserve Account, created by Legislative action in 1939. This is shown in Exhibit 10. Funds in this Account can be used only "for capital expenditures for new improvements . . . of a permanent nature in the physical property of said County." With broader sources of funds and a less restrictive ceiling, reserves could be built up in this Account during war-boom years with which to construct in the post-war period major sections of the County's long-range program.

Ceiling on Account The present Act provides that the Account "shall at no time exceed the sum of Four Hundred Thousand (\$400,000.00) Dollars."

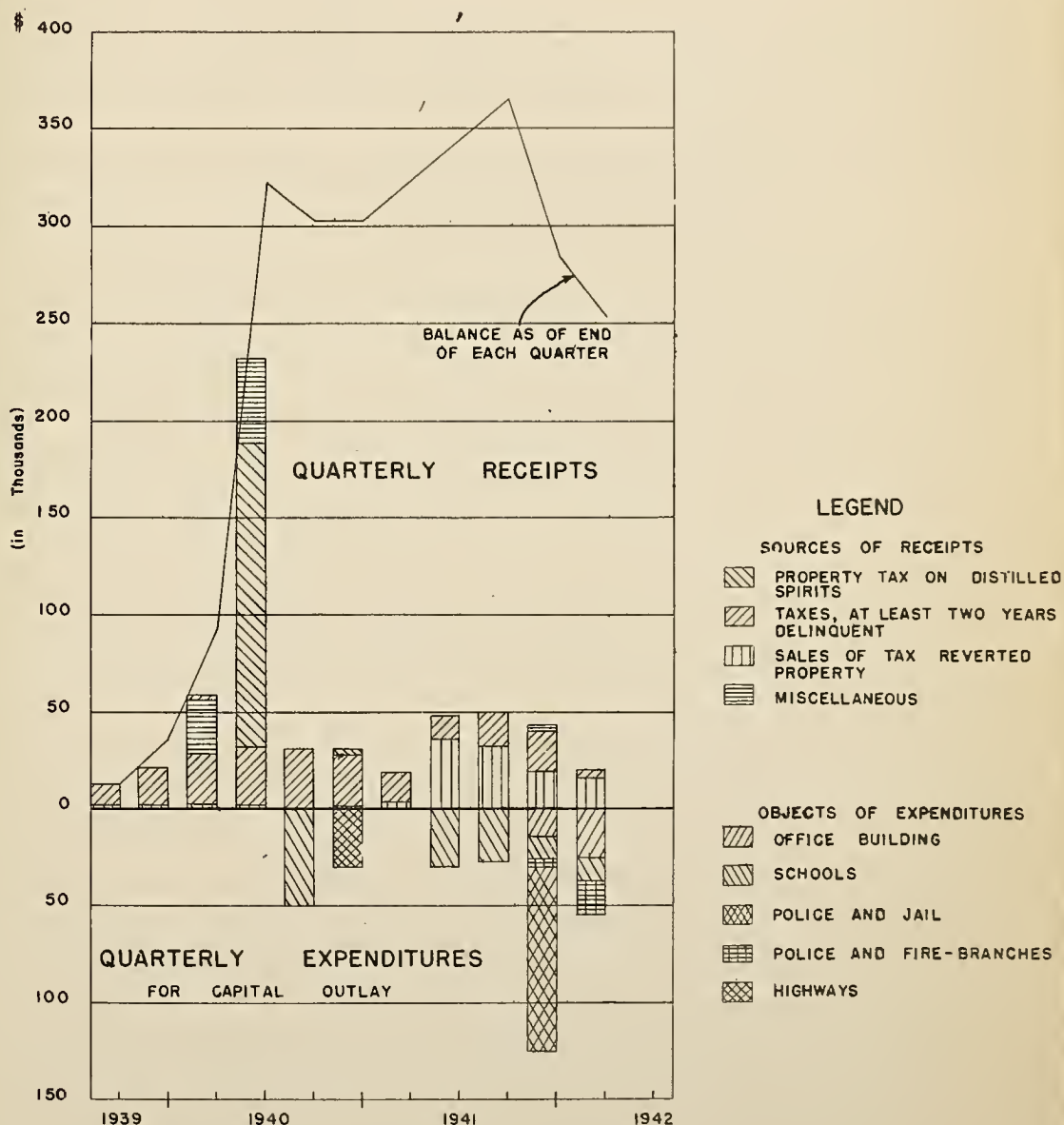
Sources of Receipts The Act provides that, in the discretion of the County Commissioners, receipts may be deposited in the Account from five sources, as follows:

- (a) The proceeds of sales of property sold for taxes;
- (b) The proceeds of sales of tax-reverted property;
- (c) Any unappropriated surplus, or any unexpended balances at the close of a fiscal year;
- (d) Collections of any taxes which were delinquent two or more years;

EXHIBIT 10

BALTIMORE COUNTY

SURPLUS AND RESERVE ACCOUNT



- (e) Receipts from the sale of alcoholic beverage licenses.

The fortuitous nature of these receipts is depicted in Exhibit 21. The only major item is approximately \$150,000 of property taxes on distilled spirits, collected in 1940 from levies of earlier years. Because legal matters had delayed collection for at least two years, the proceeds were available to the Account.

To date, the proceeds of licenses for the sale of alcoholic beverages have not been credited to the Account. These now amount to about \$85,000 per year and are the only item of current revenues which could be appropriated directly in the Surplus and Reserve Account.

Projected Revenues and Expenditures Based on the current tax rate, if no further substantial increase occurs in assessed valuation, projected revenues will fall short of meeting the full program within the six-year period. Exhibit 11 shows this fact graphically.

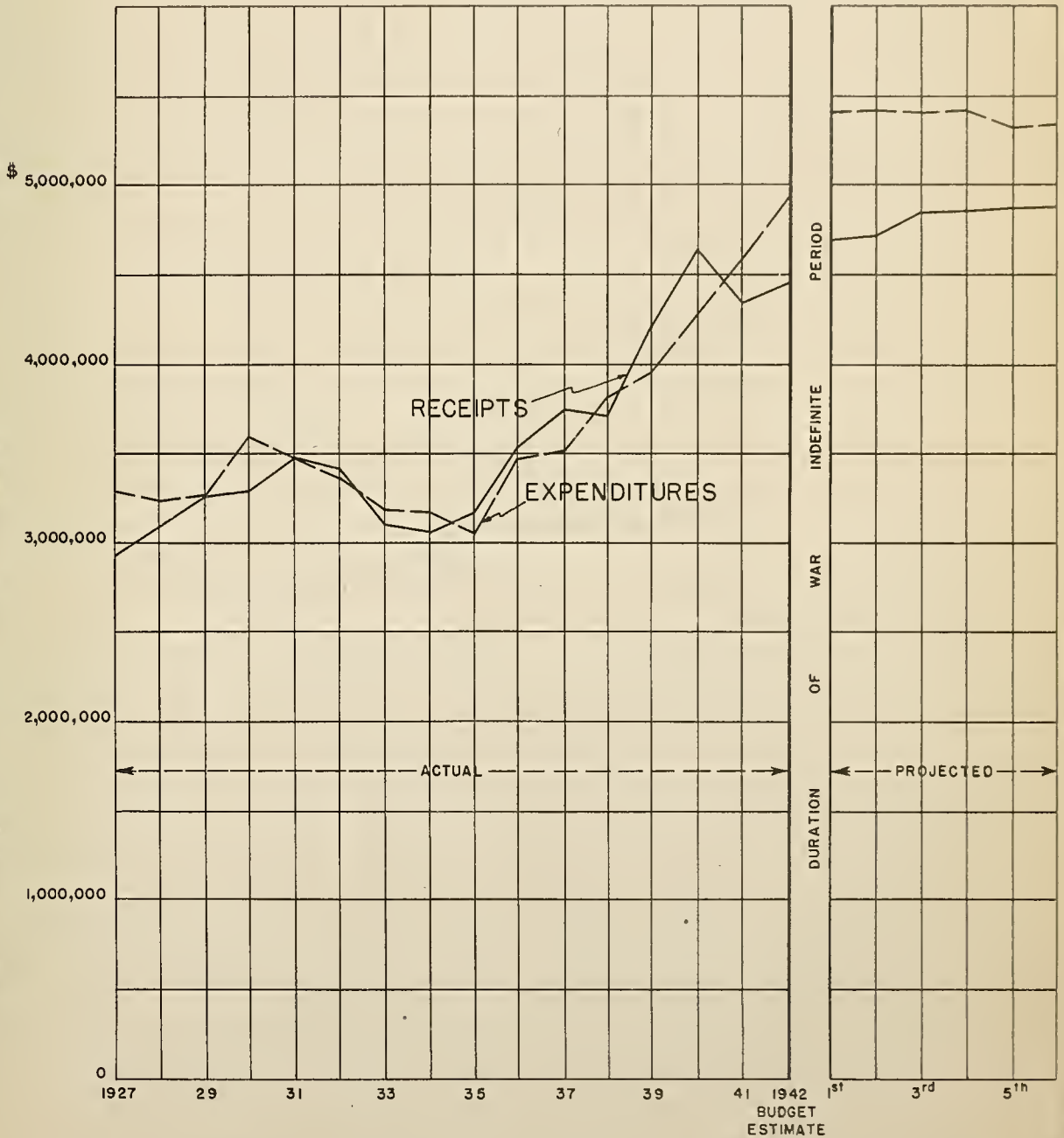
EXHIBIT II

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TOTAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

EXCEPT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

(ACTUAL AND PROJECTED)



IMMEDIATE PROSPECT

Recently it was estimated that, in addition to the increase which has occurred since the 1940 Census, the Baltimore area, in the period from April through December, 1942, would require 52,000 more workers. Of this number 23,000, including 15,000 married migrants with families, would come from outside the area. ^{1/} In Baltimore County are located some of the largest and fastest growing war industries in the area - notably the Glenn L. Martin Company. Therefore at least 15,000 more workers will probably be brought into the County this year, who, with their families, will bring the total population of Baltimore County to an estimated 240,000 level. Developments since April, 1942 have stressed the growing importance of heavy, long range bombers, indicating that the County should be prepared within the next year or two to cope with a population of 250,000, or an increase of approximately 100,000 since April 1940.

LONG RANGE PROSPECT

In evaluating the effects of the war on the future population curve, certain facts must be kept in mind. The increases of the two decades of 1920 to 1940 were the result of people moving into the County and establishing what were, for the most part, permanent homes. The increase of the past two years, concentrated mainly in the southeast section of the County adjacent to the defense industries, is due to an influx of workers from all parts of Maryland and even other states. These people, many living in trailer camps or boarding in private homes, cannot possibly represent the stability of those, largely from Baltimore City, who moved to the County in the years

^{1/} Estimate of the U.S. Employment Service for Maryland, available in "Preliminary Report, Baltimore Area, War and Post-war," prepared by the National Resources Planning Board, Region 2; Office of Defense Health Welfare Services, Region IV; and the Maryland State Planning Commission, April, 1942

preceding the industrial activity of the present war.

Great numbers of these recent migrants are young, single, unskilled workers or recent graduates of defense training schools, although there are some older skills represented. About one half of the recent migrant workers have brought their families. A number of families provide more than one worker. If the labor demand lasts long enough for the young, single migrants to establish homes, they may become permanent. Those who are here without their families will return home when their services are no longer in demand.

The demonstrated economic stability of the Baltimore area and the favorable position of some of its leading industries suggest that the general outlook for the post-war period is favorable as compared with many other industrial areas. Conversion of facilities from war production to production of peace-time goods will be simpler here than in areas where an industrial war economy was superimposed on a normally rural agricultural section.

Possible industrial problems in the post-war economy of the area and hence to Baltimore County, are the shipbuilding and aircraft industries. The Baltimore area shipyards employed probably less than 5,000 in 1939, whereas today (summer, 1942) employment at the major yards aggregates nearly 60,000. However, only a relatively minor portion of this industry is within Baltimore County. Some repetition of the 1920 slump in this industry, either immediately or within a few years after the war, is to be expected. Prospects are good for some volume production of large transport planes, in which the Glenn L. Martin Company is a leader, but war-taught competition from other industries entering the field may prove serious, and aircraft employment in the Baltimore area may be only a fraction of the war-time peak.

Because of the transportation advantages inherent to the port of Baltimore, it is probable that with enlarged and modernized plants, steel production and employment will hold up better in the Baltimore area than elsewhere. Considering all manufacturing employment as a whole, the Baltimore area may suffer in the immediate post-war period, but in the long run is likely to maintain employment equal to or above the national level.

With Baltimore County the most rapidly expanding sector of the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, planning now, in anticipation of a continuous steady growth of the County, is particularly important. The preparation of a detailed plan and specifications at this time, when construction is necessarily at a minimum, will provide present employment for County agencies normally engaged in construction activities.

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

George W. Stephens, Jr., Chief Engineer

ORGANIZATION

The Baltimore County Metropolitan District was created by an Act of the State Legislature in 1924, to extend City water and sewer services to the more densely settled areas of the County. Originally covering about 181 square miles, it now includes 250 square miles of the most urban sections of the County. No major increases in area are expected in the near future as shown in Exhibit 12. Additional sections of Baltimore County may join the District upon petition of three-fifths of the registered voters in that section, subject to the approval of the District Commissioners and the Mayor and Council of Baltimore City. Mains are extended only after further petitioning by the owners of three-fifths of the abutting property and after it is determined that the extension is self-liquidating.

The Commissioners of Baltimore County serve as the Commissioners of the Metropolitan District and appoint a staff headed by the Chief Engineer.

FUNCTION

Roughly half the families in the Metropolitan District are supplied with City water. At the end of 1941 there were 18,640 meters connected with the District water mains and 2,635 meters connected directly to City-owned water mains. Only 11,190 premises were connected with the District sanitary sewers. Thus approximately 10,000 houses supplied with water must depend on cesspools and similar disposal systems to care for their sewage. The sudden influx of population into the District has enormously increased the demand for further extension of both the water

EXHIBIT 12

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

PENNSYLVANIA

LEGEND

- COMMUNITY
- + APPROXIMATE PROJECT LOCATION (water)
- ⊕ APPROXIMATE PROJECT LOCATION (sewers)
- 1A REFERS TO PROJECT IDENTIFIED ON SUMMARY SHEET



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

and the sewerage systems.

The District is essentially a financing and construction agency, rather than an operating utility, in the fields of water supply and sewage disposal.

Water Supply Baltimore City operates the entire water supply system in the Metropolitan District. The District finances and constructs all water mains and connections and buys the meters but turns the system over to the Bureau of Water Supply of Baltimore City for operation and maintenance. The City maintains the lines, supplies and pumps the water, installs the meters (at a cost to the District of \$16 per meter), maintains and reads the meters, and collects the water bill and a service charge which varies according to the size of the meter.

Sewage Disposal The sanitary sewers are likewise constructed by the Metropolitan District, which maintains them through annual service charges. The District contains only one sewage disposal plant. This is located at Towson and is part of a local system originally financed as a separate district but now, in effect, included in the Metropolitan District. The Towson disposal plant was recently increased in size but is again nearing its capacity. Elsewhere the sewage from the District is disposed of through the Baltimore City sewerage system by agreement with the City at a charge of \$2.25 per annum for each house connected to the city system. The arrangement results in some inequalities. For instance, the Dundalk section of the District is connected directly with the privately owned sewer mains, and District residents in Dundalk pay the service rates established by the Dundalk Company. This Dundalk rate includes the cost of construction as well as maintenance, whereas the District rates include nothing for construction. Since this is not from other District Charges, it becomes an added expense to the Dundalk residents.

EXHIBIT 13

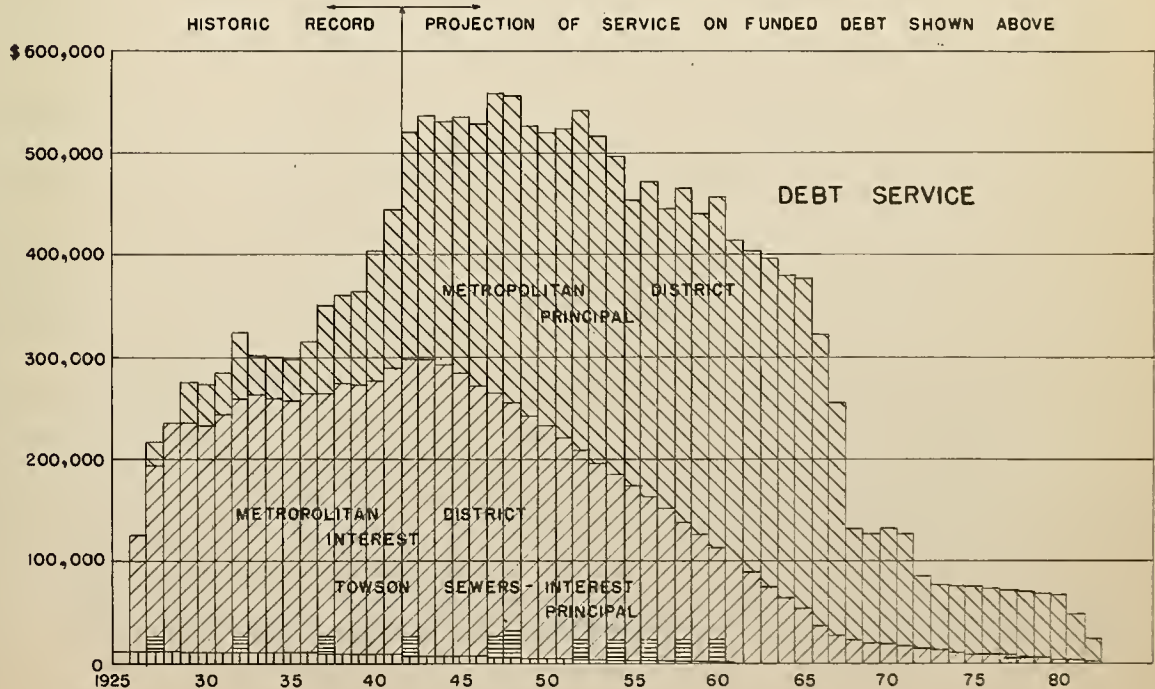
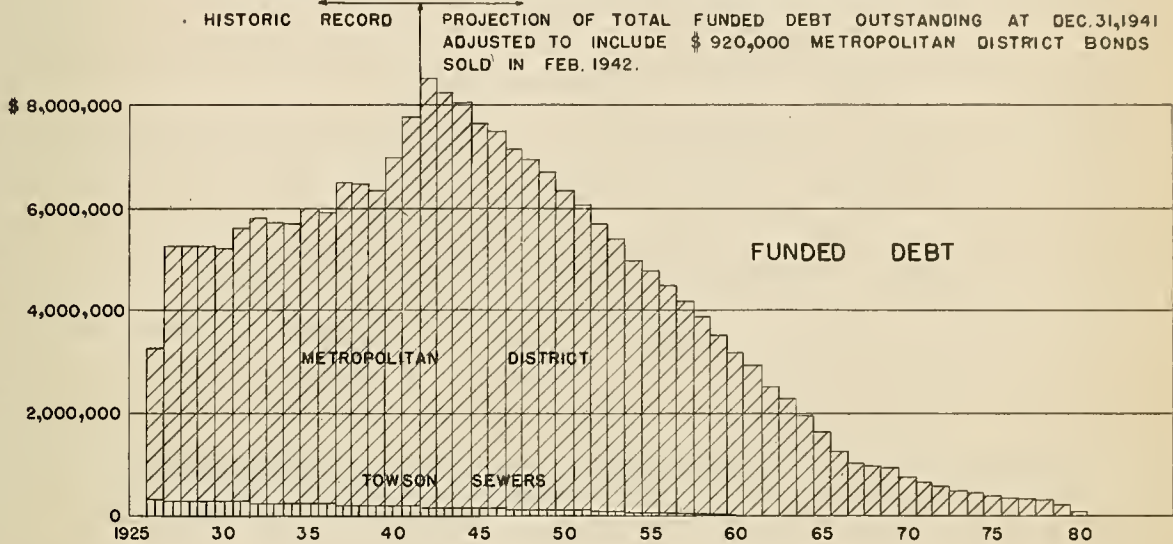
BALTIMORE COUNTY

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE

(INCLUDING TOWSON SEWERS)

TOTAL FUNDED DEBT PAYABLE PRIMARILY FROM
SPECIAL BENEFIT ASSESSMENTS



FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Debt For the purpose of financing construction, the Metropolitan District has legislative authority to issue bonds up to 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property in its confines. At the present time the \$3,516,000 outstanding bonds approximate 3 per cent of the District valuation. Exhibit 13, is a graph of the District debt. District bonds, in theory, are general obligations of the entire County but, in practice, are serviced from the District's own revenues, and construction is undertaken only after determination that it will be self-supporting. The bonds are issued in series from time to time and mature serially over a period of 40 years, usually with no maturities falling due for the first several years in order to give the benefited property time to develop.

Debt Service Amortization and interest on District indebtedness, incurred for water or sewer facilities, or both, are charted in Exhibit 13. From Exhibit 14 it will be seen that, prior to 1938, the receipts applicable to debt service were insufficient to cover requirements. The recent sale of District bonds at a net interest cost of less than two per cent reflects the fact that since 1938 the available receipts have been exceeding debt service charges by a margin sufficient to give the District a sound credit standing.

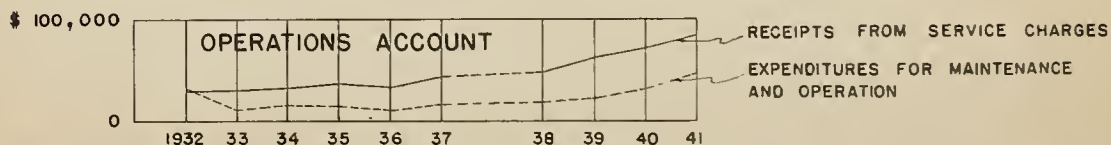
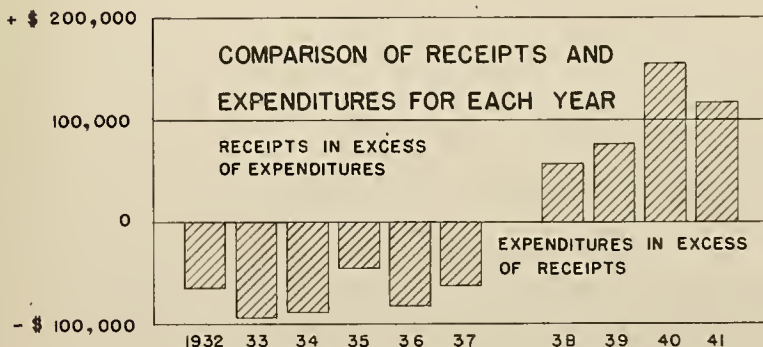
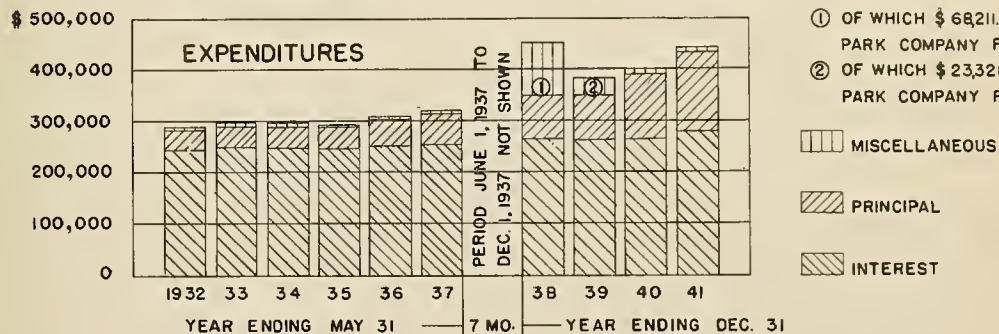
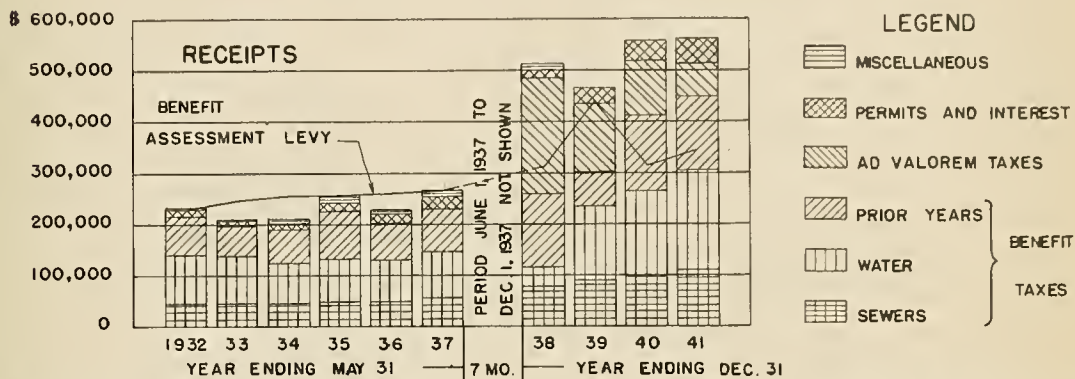
Revenue Sources The revenues of the District go mostly to meet debt service because operations are so limited. This is shown in Exhibit 14. Revenues are derived primarily from the proceeds of special benefit assessments supplemented, since 1937, by a small ad valorem tax, both of which are now billed and payable along with the regular County-Wide ad valorem property tax.

Special Benefit Assessments Against all property which abuts on

EXHIBIT 14

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO DEBT SERVICE



either water or sewer lines special assessments are levied. In effect this charge is for making the service accessible and is the same for each service, being made annually a front footage basis as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	Front Footage Basis (Cents)	
	<u>Water OR Sewer</u>	<u>Water AND Sewer</u>
1. Subdivision	15	30
2. Business	20	40
3. Small acreage		
first 150 feet	15	30
next 150 feet	10	20
over 300 feet	5	10
4. Agricultural - limited		
to 150 feet if connected	15	30

The annual levies and receipts from front footage benefit assessments are shown in Exhibit 14.

District Ad Valorem Tax The supplementary ad valorem tax is levied on all taxable property in the Metropolitan District, whether serviced by District utilities or not. It provides a cushion against deficiencies in receipts from front foot assessments and reflects the fact that surveys and extensions of mains benefit not only the property immediately serviced but also property which will participate in the benefits of the system in the future. A water main, for example, must be of such size and construction that it will provide not only for current needs but also for future development. The ad valorem tax, initially 10 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation, is now 3 cents. Exhibit 14 shows the collections from this tax.

Permits, Interest and Miscellaneous Receipts Comparatively small amounts are derived from other sources, such as fees for permits and interest receivable. These are also shown in Exhibit 14.

Sewer Service Charges and Costs The charge made for maintenance and operation of the District sewerage system minimum \$6.32 annually per

connection. Exhibit 14 shows the trend of these receipts and also of expenditures for maintenance and operation. The present operating surplus will narrow as the system ages and maintenance and pumping costs increase.

PROGRAM

Possible Changes in Control of Operation The day is not far distant when final determination must be made as to the advisability of County operation of both water and sewerage systems as compared with the present integrated County-City systems. Such a decision, basic to long-range program, hinges first on the feasibility and practicability of independent County systems, and second on whether County operation would be more efficient and more economical, with total costs more equitably distributed, than at present.

Independent Systems A complete and independent County water system, interconnected with the City system for standby and emergency reasons only, implies an unscrambling of the present complicated and widely scattered District facilities, together with expensive development of an independent water supply. A separate County sewer system would involve similar unscrambling, as well as costly disposal plants.

County Operation Modification of the present relationship with the City seems less costly and more feasible. The County might take over all retail water operations. For instance, the District would purchase water from the City at wholesale price, install and read the retail meters, bill and collect the accounts, and so retain a profit as a distributor of water. Wholesale water meters are probably impractical, because of the large number of mains crossing the City-County boundaries. District payments for City sewage disposal might be revised to reflect cost determination, measurement of volume, and a scale of charges based on cost plus

a reasonable profit to the City. Here again, however, the number and layout of existing mains might present serious difficulties. It is doubtful if the District's commitments to the holders of its bonds would prove a legal impediment, because its financial standing would be improved. Essentially the problem is to work out better arrangements with the City.

Control of Land Use Substantial economies in providing future water and sewerage facilities would result from the creation of some authority, such as a County Planning Commission, to study locations of expected expansion and designate specific land use areas. With certain positions set aside for residential purposes, some for commercial uses, others for industrial uses, and still others for recreational purposes, it would be possible to estimate accurately sectional needs and devise comprehensive plans to meet them. The authority should not be limited to the District alone but should be County-wide in scope. Comprehensive land use pattern created and controlled by a Planning Commissioner would undoubtedly be of great value to practically all the County governmental departments as well as the Metropolitan District.

Maps and Plans The flood tide of war industries has brought thousands of people into the Metropolitan District and is overloading the capacity of many existing water and sewer facilities. Every extension requires careful surveys and overall planning if the system is to be run at maximum efficiency and minimum cost to the taxpayers. Yet the urgency of the demands are such that the District is frequently forced to proceed with inadequate information. At present only 25 per cent of the District has been satisfactorily mapped. A topographic survey of the remaining areas is needed in order to map the entire District. Complete and comprehensive maps would enable the District to draw up master water and sewer plans.

A number of collateral values would also follow, such as the evidence of surveys, maps and plans in obtaining possible grants-in-aid. For example, where war needs require extensions of mains, the District endeavors to determine the portion that can reasonably be considered self-liquidating and to request the Federal government to subsidize the remainder. Such requests would be furthered by careful overall planning, based on comprehensive surveys and maps. These comprehensive maps would be immediately useful to other departments, notably Highway and Zoning, and would provide a sound basis for assessment purposes and for any contemplated overall planning for land use. The Metropolitan District has statutory authority to raise and expend funds for this purpose.

Statistical Records Closely allied with the need for comprehensive mapping is the desirability of bringing up-to-date all statistics and data on cost, pipe footage, etc. There is a quantity of such valuable information in the District Office which, because of insufficient personnel, cannot readily be analysed and put in usable form.

Department of Public Works A Department of Public Works should be created which would coordinate and expedite the work of the Highway Department, the Metropolitan District, the Zoning Department, a possible Electrical Service Department, and all other agencies requiring engineering services. All the technical work, drafting and surveying, etc. would be centralized in this department. The Chief Engineer of such a department, similar to the Chief Engineer of Baltimore City, would exercise overall supervision of all engineering work of the County.

Pending the organization of such a department, it is recommended that a council of department heads be organized to provide better coordination between the departments.

Construction Schedule Any long range program must allow for

such unpredictable factors as drought, lowering of the water table, and diversion of underground sources of water. For instance, serious shortages may develop in an apparently adequate supply. Only by constant review and revision can the program be kept flexible enough to meet unforeseen developments. With full expectations of modifications due to such changes, as well as to priorities affecting available materials and consequent altered costs, the Metropolitan District has prepared a schedule of future work in both its water and sewerage systems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Metropolitan District

1. A study should be made of the possibilities of County operation of the water and sewerage systems. If changes in present methods are indicated, the study should be submitted for consideration jointly with Baltimore City in the endeavor to work out a more equitable arrangement.
2. A County Planning Commission should be created whose duties would include the preparation and control of an overall land use plan.
3. Topographic surveys and comprehensive maps should be completed for the entire Metropolitan District.
4. The Metropolitan District staff should be increased sufficiently to put the statistical records in usable form.
5. A Department of Public Works should be created to coordinate and expedite the engineering work of all County departments.
6. Construction should be scheduled on the projects summarized, subject to annual review.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Metropolitan District ..

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
	A	A study of ownership and control of the water and sewerage systems	-	-	S
	A	Creation of a Planning Commission for the County	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	S
	A	A complete topographic survey for the entire Metropolitan District	500,000	-	S
	A	Staff for work on cost data and District records		+1,000	S
1	A	Lutherville, sewers for area 3/4 square mile	196,000	+9,000	C
2	A	Huxton, sewers for area 1/2 square mile	124,000	+6,000	C
3	A	North Point Road - Patapsco River Neck, sewers for area 5 square miles	3,100,000	+150,000	C
4	A	Graceland Park and Fairlawn, sewage collection system for area of approximately 1 square mile	260,000	+13,000	C
1	A	Old Harford and Satyr Hill Roads, south of Joppa Road, 5,000 ft. of 12" water main	30,000	+600	C
2	A	Oak Forest Development, 3,100 ft. of 8" C.I. water main	8,000	+150	C
3	A	Cockeysville, Warren Road east of York Road, 1,000 ft. of 12" C.I. water main	5,000	+100	C
4	A	Loch Raven Boulevard between Joppa Road and Taylor Avenue, 7,000 ft. of 12" C.I. water main	51,000	+1,000	C
5	A	Lansdowne sewers, system for 1/2 square mile	154,500	+7,500	C
(Continued on next page)					

1/ See Zoning Department recommendation.

Submitted By

Title Chief Engineer

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Metropolitan District

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease — in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
6	A	Tanglewood, east of Catonsville, south of Frederick Road, sewage collection system for 1/4 square mile - outfall approximately 7,000 ft.	22,000	+1,000	C
7	A	Harford Park, outfall sewer extension approximately 4,500 ft.	21,000	+1,000	C
8	A	Putty Hill Road sewers, sewage collection system 1/4 square mile area	52,500	+2,500	C
9	A	Reisterstown-Glyndon sewers, complete collection system for 1-1/2 square mile area	310,000	+15,000	C
10	A	Patapsco River from Hammonds Ferry Road to east of B. & O. R.R., approximately 10,000 ft. of outfall sewers	116,600	+5,800	C
1	B	St. Dennis-Relay, sewage collection system, approximately 3/4 square mile and approximately 3,000 ft. of outfall sewers	167,500	+8,300	C
2	B	Harfordshire, vicinity of Carney, Harford and Joppa Roads. Sewer for area approximately 1 square mile.	104,500	+6,000	C
3	B	North of Towson, sewage collection system for area north of Joppa Road	262,500	+13,000	C
4	B	Liberty Road-Lochearn, sewage collection system for 1 square mile area.	320,000	+16,000	C
5	B	Timonium, York and Cinder Road, complete sewage collection system for 1/2 square mile area	165,000	+8,000	C
1	B	Inverness, Wise Avenue, Bear Creek - water mains and distributing system	30,000	+600	C
1	C	Joppa Road, east from Burton Avenue near Carney, approximately 2,500 ft. of 12" C. I. water main	10,000	+200	C

Submitted By

W. Stephen

Title

Chief Engineer

OFFICE OF COUNTY ROADS ENGINEER

Captain Herman F. Meyer, Jr.
Roads Engineer

Joseph D. Thompson
Assitant Roads Engineer

FUNCTION

The office of County Roads Engineer, organized in 1900, long before the establishment of the State Roads Commission in 1908, has always been a leader among the counties of Maryland in developing a road system. The chief engineer of this Department served as the first chief engineer of the State Roads Commission. As early as 1914 this Department experimented with a concrete road, one of the first departments in the country to do so. The function of the Department has always been to maintain and extend the road system to meet the demands of increased traffic and new developments. In addition, it must carry out the related tasks of constructing and maintaining drainage facilities for storm water, as well as snow removal and street cleaning.

ORGANIZATION

Personnel Currently the Department employs a force of 269. All the employees are appointed by the County Commissioners and are removable for inefficiency and neglect of duty after a public hearing. The Roads Engineer is directly responsible to the County Commissioners for the operation of this Department.

Nature of Road System* Baltimore County, in 1938, had the highest road mileage (1,251) of any county in the State, approximately 9.3 per cent of the total State road mileage. Of all the roads in the County,

* State-wide Highway Planning Survey.

State roads formed only 16.7 per cent of the total, a smaller proportion than in any other county of the State. At the same time the County roads of Baltimore County had the highest daily travel rate, 21.2 per cent of these roads having an average daily travel of over 400 vehicles. Table 4 is a summary, by mileage, of the type of County-owned roads for the years 1936 through 1941.

TABLE 4
BALTIMORE COUNTY
MILEAGE OF COUNTY ROADS
1936 - 1941

Year	Miles Dirt	Miles Dust	Miles Cinders	Miles Gravel	Miles Rough Stone	Miles Macadam	Miles Cold Laid Asphalt	Miles Concrete	Miles Sheet Asphalt	Total Mileage
1936	107.30	30.60	12.50	1.40	84.60	499.00	8.25	127.38	5.00	876.03
1937	92.70		12.70	.40	117.70	525.20	10.68	127.33	5.00	891.68
1938	78.60		11.40	.40	113.60	550.35	12.65	124.83	3.60	895.43
1939	75.35		8.42	.45	110.95	569.63	11.55	124.25	5.05	905.65
1940	59.72		5.08	.31	121.41	593.61	14.03	134.02		928.18
1941	51.25		4.44	.21	119.90	612.89	13.88	138.36		940.93

The above table shows that great progress has been made in extending and modernizing the County roads system. Within 6 years, 1936 to 1941, 107 miles of dirt roads have been reduced by improvement to 51 miles. Dust, cinder, and gravel roads are practically nonexistent and the mileage of the more improved types of road has been continuously increased.

The distribution among the various Election Districts of the County roads, by types, is shown for the years 1936-40 in Appendix 13.

Planning of Annual Program The program for each year is determined by an exhaustive survey of the roads systems in the County. Based on this, a detailed program and budget is submitted to the County Commissioners. The Commissioners, after a public hearing, pass on the program and budget and, in accordance with their financial policy for the County, allocate a share of the anticipated general tax receipts. The fact that for the last three successive years the County Commissioners have approved the entire program and budget as submitted by the County Roads Engineer is considered a tribute to the character of the programs proposed.

To permit flexibility of the annual program, the Department provides for emergency work in addition to its normal program. The Office of County Roads Engineer is always available to citizens wishing to address a complaint regarding road conditions. If investigation shows the existence of a serious condition, the correction becomes a supplemental part of the departmental program for the year.

Financing County Roads The major portion of the funds for the operation of this Department comes from the general tax receipts. In 1942 the charge, 29 cents of the tax dollar, is expected to yield \$771,030. Fifty per cent of the receipts must be spent in the Election District in which it is collected, and the remainder may be spent anywhere in the County at the discretion of the County Roads Engineer.

In addition to this money the Department receives a share of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent lateral gasoline tax from the State. In 1942 this was \$139,796. One half of this fund must be used to service the outstanding debt (\$2,610,000 as of December 31, 1941) incurred in the construction of the up-County roads required to integrate the system. The other half must be used to construct roads approved by the State Roads Commission.

A special source of income to the Highway Department is the fee of \$3,000 a day received from the Maryland Jockey Club of Baltimore City each day the Pimlico Race Track is open. This normally nets the Department \$66,000 a year. While Pimlico Track is now within the limits of Baltimore City, this tax was a provision in the annexation agreement of 1918. The right to this tax was sustained by Court action in 1941.

Community Participation in Financing Any community desiring construction above the amount allotted to it has the legal right to petition the County Commissioners to pay one-third of the additional cost, providing, however, the owners of 60 per cent of the property abutting on the proposed improvement sign a petition and, upon the Commissioners' approval of the petition, deposit in full their share before construction begins. Relatively few groups have availed themselves of this method.

Special tax areas are permitted if the owners of 60 per cent of the property in any district wish an improvement which exceeds the amount appropriated to the district. The County is permitted to add up to 20 cents on the tax dollar in these areas to meet the cost.

An informal method to assist property owners to improve or extend a street in the County whereby the property owners supply the material and the Department furnishes the labor and engineering assistance is also used.

Expenditures As the mileage has been extended, maintenance costs have naturally increased both in amount and in percentage of total highway expenditures. Table 5 gives the expenditures for the years 1938 to 1941 inclusive. (These expenditures do not include any debt service on road bonds.)

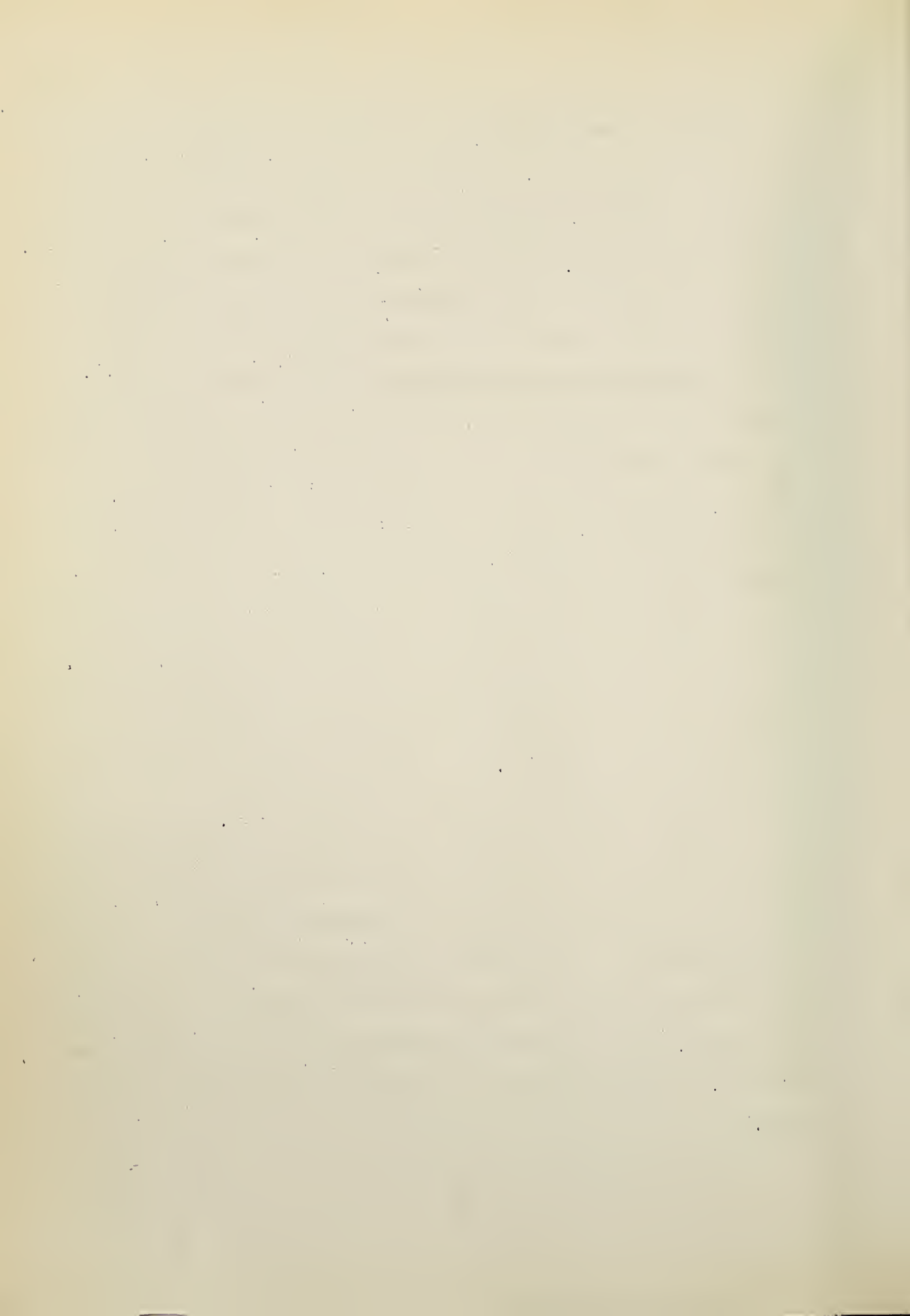


TABLE 5
BALTIMORE COUNTY
OFFICE OF COUNTY ROADS ENGINEER

Expenditures For Years 1938 - 1941				
	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
<u>Roads</u>				
Maintenance	\$350,100	\$338,400	\$363,300	\$425,000
New Construction	191,100	167,300	201,000	182,000
<u>Bridges</u>				
Maintenance	4,300	9,700	8,200	10,000
New Construction	<u>22,200</u>	<u>8,500</u>	<u>16,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
<u>Grand Totals</u>	567,700	573,900	588,500	627,000
<u>Totals</u>				
Maintenance	354,400	348,100	371,500	435,000
Per cent of Grand Total	62%	61%	63%	69%
New Construction	213,300	175,800	217,000	192,000
Per cent of Grand Total	38%	39%	37%	31%

"Other Public Roads" Roads in this category came into existence through construction by private groups or real estate developers, and are owned by neither State nor County. Prior to 1939 their construction was for the most part of an inferior type. In 1939 the State Legislature granted the authority to this Department to control the design and construction of any street planned in the County. Any "Public Road" which meets the high type of construction of the County-owned roads may be taken over by the County. Since 1936 forty-eight miles of these roads have been acquired in this way. Table 6 shows the "Public Roads" in the County in 1938 and 1941.

TABLE 6

BALTIMORE COUNTY

"OTHER PUBLIC ROADS"

Assisted by Office of County Roads Engineer

	Dirt Road	Macadam and Concrete	All-Weather Roads, Dust, Gravel and Stone	Total
1938	81	90	59	230
1941	150	250	200	600

PROGRAM

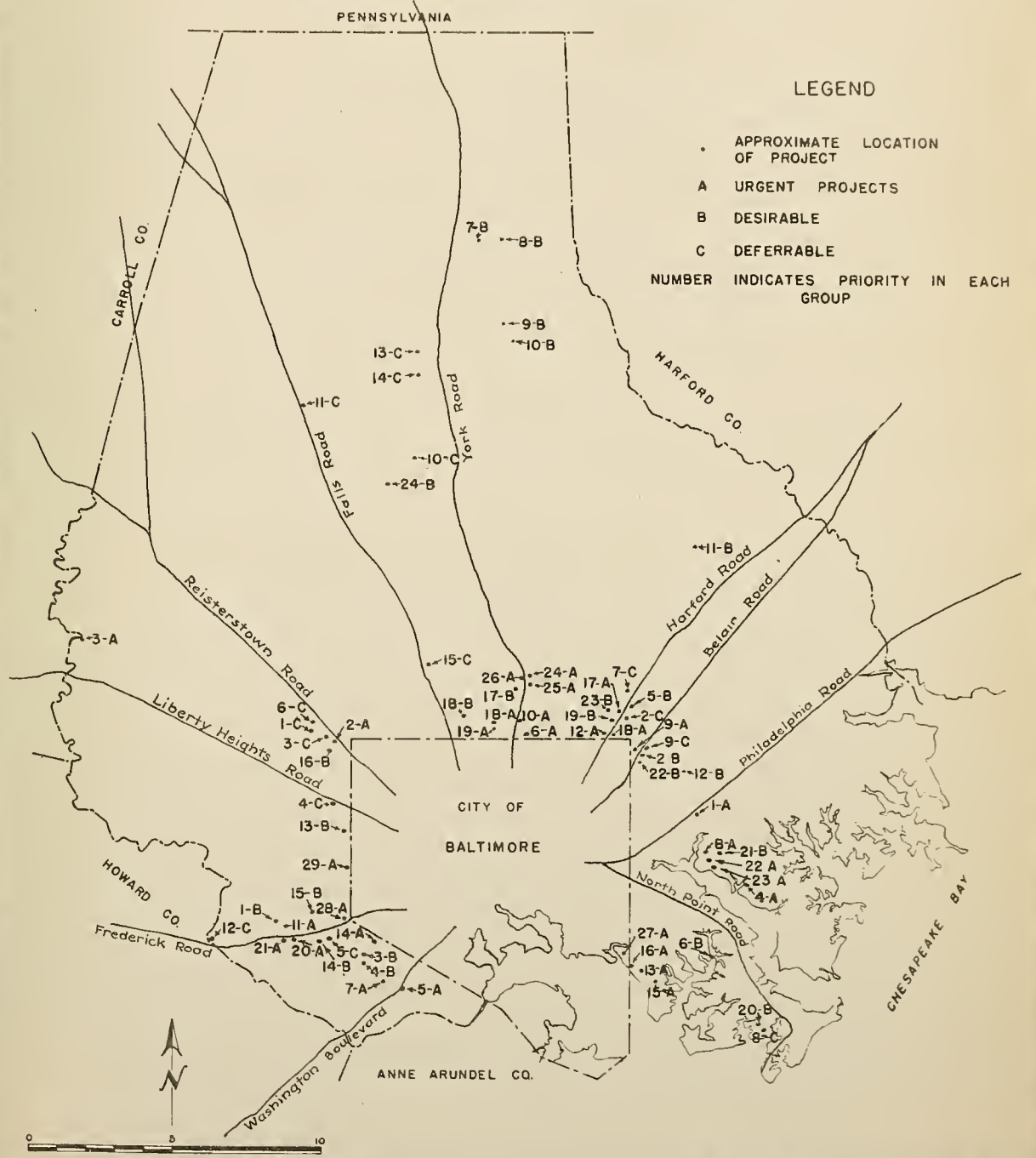
The program of the Office of County Roads Engineer consists of two parts. The first deals with engineering policy and general operation. The second is a listing of recommendations to meet specific construction needs. Exhibit 15 shows the location of these recommendations.

Creation of a County Planning Authority Past experience teaches that haphazard development of resources and facilities is unwise. Some central direction based on a long term view of related County-wide physical problems, present and anticipated, is highly desirable. In planning this work, factors may be involved with which the Road Engineer cannot be expected to be acquainted. To avoid this the highway planner should have the benefit of appropriate studies by a County Planning Commission, which would act as a clearing house for the plans of all County agencies. A master road plan, developed by the County Roads Engineer in cooperation with such planning authority, would be a guide for the development of all physical improvements in the County.

A County Planning Commission, properly authorized and in consultation with the Zoning Department, can exercise much needed control over real estate development and subdivision by designating land use areas and standards of construction. It could, furthermore, be of great service in ex-

EXHIBIT 15

BALTIMORE COUNTY LOCATIONS OF PROPOSED HIGHWAY BRIDGES AND STORM WATER DRAINS



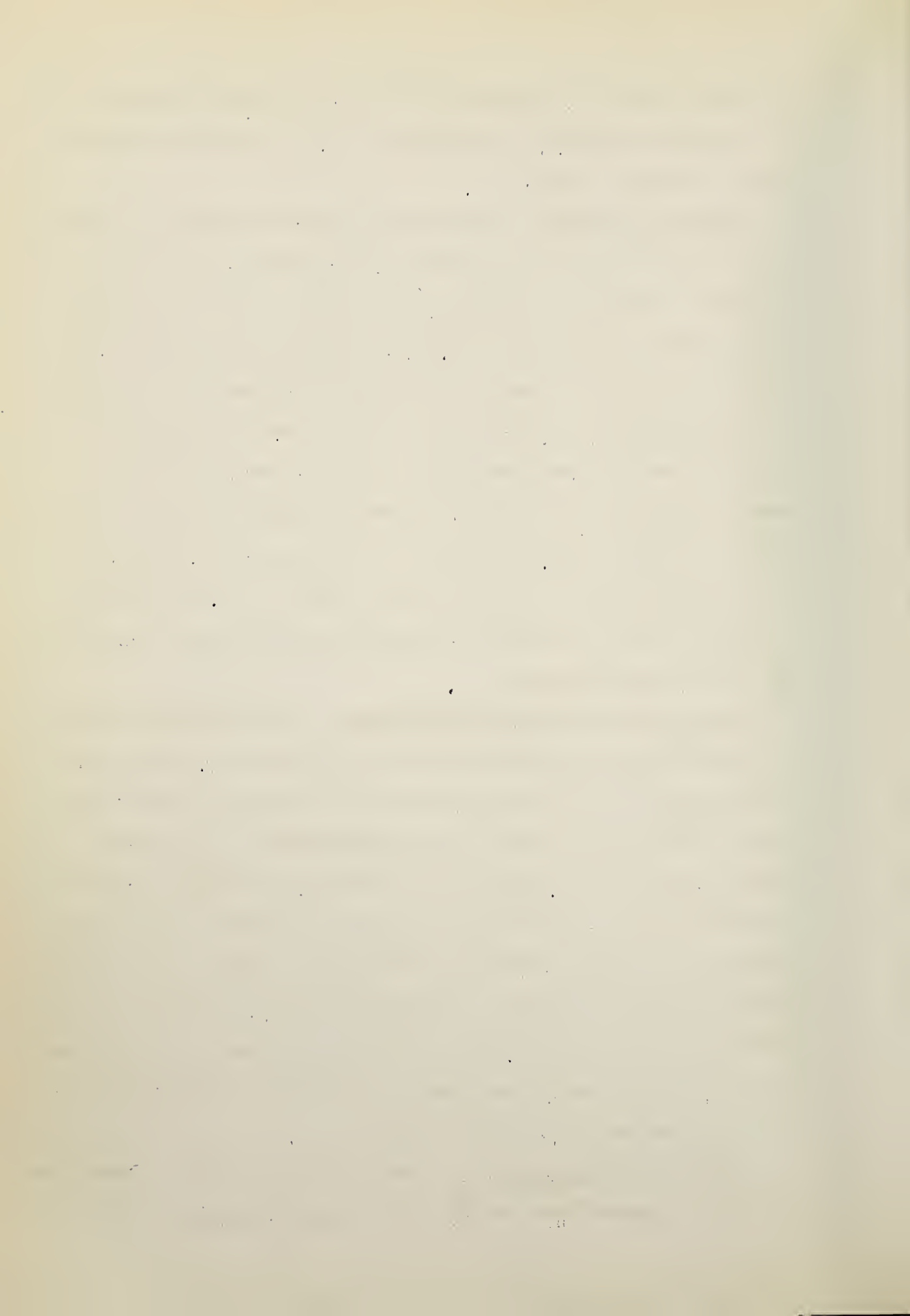


pediting the much needed integration of the highway plans of the State Roads Commission, the City of Baltimore, and the adjoining counties with those of Baltimore County.

County-Wide Mapping A basic need for current planning and design as well as for any long range programming is adequate maps. To this end the Office of County Roads Engineer advocates that Baltimore County prepare an accurate County map. Expensive as this map may seem, the value of the map to all the agencies of the County would justify the expense. The Maryland Mapping Agency, a State agency, is engaged in extending a system of control points throughout the State in such a way that any survey, properly made and tied into the State system, will become a part of the master map. Once the area has been surveyed, the results become common property and are available to all agencies. Recommendations for a mapping program of this type were prepared in 1933 and are on file with the State Roads Commission.

Preparation of Plans and Specifications New construction will be at a minimum during the present national emergency. When the need for war production is over, the various levels of government will be called upon to make up for the period of non-construction by an accelerated building program. The curtailment of construction presents an excellent opportunity for the present staff to prepare construction plans and specifications to meet the anticipated increased needs. These plans, prepared without pressure and subject to careful study, will be invaluable when construction is resumed. They will have the added advantage of being adaptable to any public works program which may possibly be initiated by the Federal Government in the post-war period.

Purchase of Rights-of-Way Funds normally expended on construction will not be required during the present emergency at the rate of the past



years. Some of this money will undoubtedly be used in increased maintenance, but there will still be a surplus. The County Roads Engineer recommends that this surplus be used in securing needed rights-of-way for future construction, either relocation, addition, or modernizing, in accordance with a Master Road Plan.

Legislation Broadening Force Account Work The Department is required by law to award to private contractors any work of construction or maintenance which exceeds \$1,200 in cost. Public notice must be given, bids submitted, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder who meets the specifications. Excellent as this system is, it requires time and money. The Office of the County Roads Engineer feels that more discretion should be permitted it in determining the work which must be done by the present contract system for the promotion of more efficient operation of the Department.

Exchange and Consolidation of Road Ownership Many of the County roads are interspersed with stretches of State roads and vice versa. This division of ownership creates problems of maintenance. In case of snow, the County or State, as the case may be, clears up to the end of its portion, stops, and then continues perhaps five miles further down the road where another strip of its road begins. The section in between is left for the other owner to clean. Obviously this makes for neither economy nor efficiency. As a solution to the problem, the Office of County Roads Engineer recommends that an agreement be entered into with the State Roads Commission whereby title to these intermittent sections be exchanged. Each road will then be completely owned by the State or the County and the problems of divided ownership will be avoided and maintenance simplified.

Street Cleaning This is one of the minor tasks of the Department. Seven street cleaners are employed in the congested section of the County. As the built-up areas increase, the importance of this work will expand. While it is not the intention of the Department to recommend outside of its own field of operation, it is suggested that some thought be given to the desirability of creating a Sanitary Department which would be responsible for street cleaning and garbage disposal.

Increased Maintenance Allowance The continuous extension and absorption of additional mileage into the County road system will increase the amount of maintenance as time goes on. The war has increased the cost of material and labor. It is recommended that on the basis of past experience that an annual increase of 5 per cent in the maintenance and construction budget be provided for the next few years to cover the increased costs.

Extension of Permanent Surfacing One hundred and twenty miles of the County's roads are stoned, ready for a permanent wearing surface. Without such a surface the cost of maintenance will increase out of all proportion to the service rendered. It is therefore recommended that at least 20 miles of this type of road be surfaced each year, at the cost of approximately \$100,000 per year or \$5,000 per year per mile.

Improvement of Low Type Surfaces Only fifty-six miles of the County's road system consist of dirt, cinder or gravel. These roads are particularly unsatisfactory in the winter months because of freezing and thawing. It is impossible to keep them free of snow. It is therefore recommended that nine miles per year of these roads be surfaced and thus made available for all-weather traffic. This improvement requires an annual expenditure of approximately, \$50,000.

Improvement of "Public Roads" Aside from the County-owned roads, the County must care for the so-called "Public Roads". Approximately

350 miles of such roads are graded earth or dust roads. While the present home building program determines the amount of service to be furnished to roads of this type, it is nevertheless recommended that at least ten miles per year of these roads be made all-weather roads. The cost of improvements would vary according to conditions or development, but it is estimated that the yearly expenditures for such a program would be from \$50,000 to \$75,000 annually.

Modernization of System Today safety and ease of travel demands straight and carefully graded highways. It is therefore recommended that portions of the present system be modernized by relocation and regrading each year. The cost of such work varies according to the length of the road and the extent of the reconstruction or grading required.

The rapid growth and development of the County around the City limits in the past few years requires that the streets in these sections conform to those of the City. It is expedient that the streets, 15 and 18 feet wide in these areas, be reconstructed, widened and curbed. To keep abreast of rapid development in these areas it is recommended that five miles of such construction should be undertaken each year. The total expenditure for this part of the program would approximate \$200,000.

Storm Water Drainage The most serious construction problem that confronts the Department is the installation of adequate drainage facilities in the various sections contiguous to Baltimore City. Eventually trunk line drains will be required to consolidate individual drains.

A detailed list of such structures is submitted in a separate section. The reason for this enormous expenditure in our time can be found in the lack of any legal control or supervision over developments and subdivisions that studded the City's borders in years past. Only recently has this cause been eradicated by a law which enables the Department, among other things, to require and direct developers to provide proper drainage

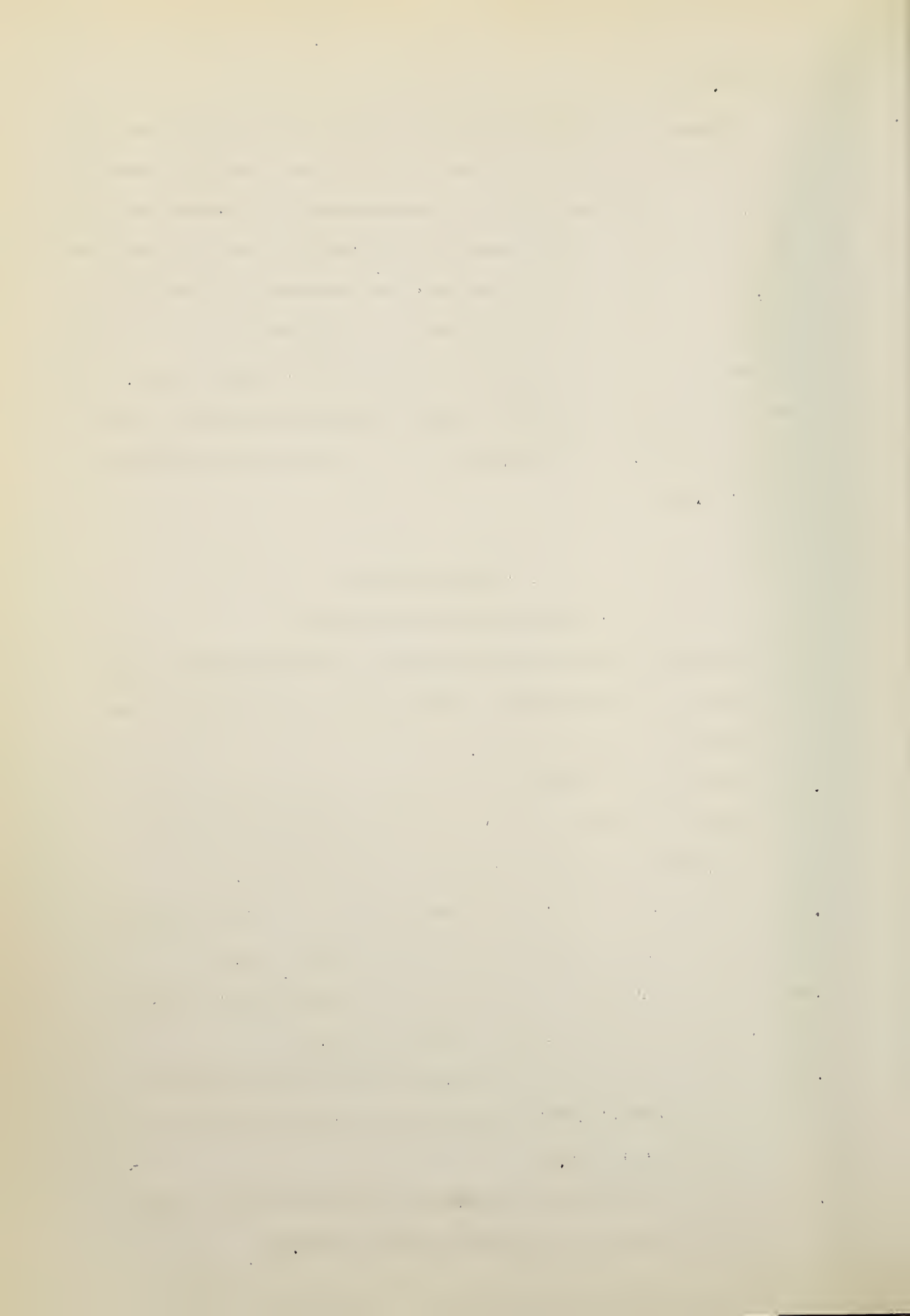
facilities.

Bridges The County road system includes 49 steel bridges. They are old - their average age is more than 30 years - and it is imperative that they be modernized either by strengthening or reconstruction. Since strengthening is a costly process and will still leave an old and narrow bridge, it would be, in the long run, more economical to rebuild these bridges. It is therefore recommended that consideration be given to the replacement of at least one of the most important bridges each year. The cost would vary from \$10,000 to \$50,000 annually, depending on the individual structure. Exhibit 11, shows the locations of the proposed improvements.

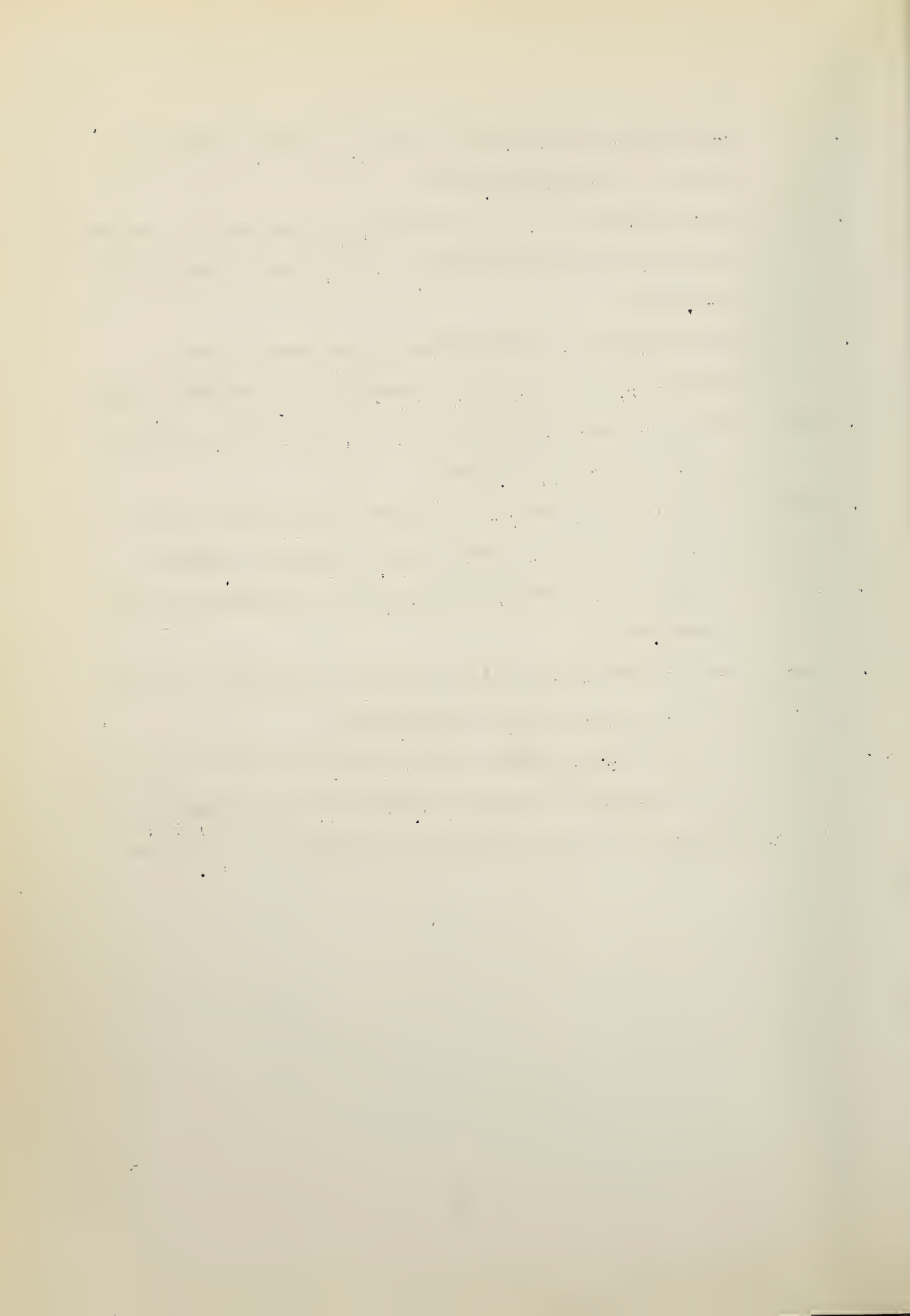
RECOMMENDATIONS

Office of County Roads Engineer

1. A County Planning Commission should be established which would cooperate with the Office of County Roads Engineer in the completion of a Master Road Plan.
2. Plans and specifications of proposed roads predicated on the Master Road Plan should be prepared in anticipation of the construction program following the present emergency.
3. A complete map of Baltimore County should be made, in keeping with the State policy of the Maryland Mapping Agency.
4. Provision should be made for the early acquisition of rights-of-way in accordance with a Master Road Plan.
5. Legislation should be sought giving the Department greater discretionary latitude in the matter of letting contracts or doing the work itself.
6. Title to sections of roads should be exchanged with the State Roads Commission to eliminate divided ownership.



7. Consideration should be given to the long range desirability of creating a Sanitary Department.
8. An annual increase of 5 per cent in the maintenance and construction budget should be provided to meet the cost of additional maintenance.
9. At least 20 miles of County roads already stoned should be surfaced each year, at a cost of approximately \$100,000 annually.
10. Nine miles of dirt, cinders or gravel roads should be surfaced each year at a cost of \$50,000.
11. At least ten miles per year of "public roads" should be made all-weather roads at an annual cost of \$50,000 to \$75,000.
12. The older roads and urban streets should be modernized in design and construction.
13. Storm water drainage facilities should be constructed as listed in the accompanying project summary sheet.
14. One of the existing bridges should be replaced each year until the obsolete structures have been eliminated. The accompanying project summary sheet gives the location and priority of replacements.



BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Office of Baltimore County Roads Engineer

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease — in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
	A	Establishment of a Baltimore County Planning Commission	-	<u>1/</u>	S
	A	Preparation of a master map of the County	-	<u>2/</u>	S
	A	More discretion allowed department in the awarding roads contracts	-	-	S
	A	Title to sections of roads traded with the State to eliminate divided ownership	-	-	S
	B	Available funds set aside for the purchase of rights-of-way in accordance with a master road plan	-	-	S
	B	Plans and specifications for proposed roads prepared in the period of decreased construction.	-	-	S
	A	A 5 per cent increase for the maintenance of roads		+50,000	S
	B	Twenty miles of County Roads already stoned to be surfaced each year	100,000	-	C
	B	Nine miles of dirt, cinder, and gravel roads to be stoned annually	50,000	-	C
	B	Ten miles of "Public Roads" to be made all weather roads annually	75,000	-	C
1	A	Golden Ring Road Bridge	47,000	+200	C
2	A	Pikesville Colonial Village - Storm Water Sewer from Colby Road to W. M. R. R.	30,000	-	C
3	A	Oakland Mills - Oakland Road Bridge - old steel bridge over North Branch replaced	40,000	-	C

(continued on next page)

1/ See Report of Zoning Commission

2/ See Report of Metropolitan District

Submitted By

Herman F. Meyer Jr.

Title Roads Engineer, Baltimore County



BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Office of Baltimore County Roads Engineer

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By No.	By Group	NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease — in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
4	A	Marlyn Avenue Bridge over Deep Creek	30,000	-	C
5	A	Lansdowne - Storm water sewer remodeled	30,000	-	C
6	A	Idlewylde - Anneslie - Storm water drain	30,000	-	C
7	A	Arbutus - storm drain	30,000	-	C
8	A	Essex - Eastern Terrace #1 - Storm water drain	30,000	-	C
9	A	Overlea - Red Run - Storm water drain	40,000	-	C
10	A	Stoneleigh drainage system	20,000	-	C
11	A	Catonsville - Winters Lane and Old Frederick Road. Storm water sewer south	15,000	-	C
12	A	Parkville - Harford Road - Storm water drain continued	35,000	-	C
13	A	Dundalk, at Colgate Park - Storm water drain	40,000	-	C
14	A	Ridgewood at Leeds Avenue - Storm water drain	45,000	-	C
15	A	Dundalk - Martell Development and Sollers Point Road - storm water drain	40,000	-	C
16	A	Dundalk - Fairlawn - Snyder Avenue to City Line - storm water drain	35,000	-	C
17	A	Summit Park - at Putty Hill - storm water drain	35,000	-	C
18	A	Parkville - Acton Road from Acton Road to Daniel Road - Storm water drain	50,000	-	C
19	A	Gaywood and Pinhurst - Storm water drain	25,000	-	C
20	A	Catonsville - Summit Park - From Forrest Drive to Locust Drive - Storm water drain	15,000	-	C

(continued on next page)

Submitted By

Herman F. Meyer Jr.

Title Roads Engineer, Baltimore County

**BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND**

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**BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS**

**MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION**

**SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY**

Department Office of Baltimore County Roads Engineer

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
21	A	Catonsville - Summit Park - From Forrest Drive to Rolling Road - storm drain	10,000	-	C
22	A	Essex - Curb and Gutter on all paved streets	50,000	-	C
23	A	Essex - South of Eastern Avenue - storm water drain	60,000	-	C
24	A	Towson - Jefferson Avenue and Chesapeake Avenue - storm water drain	15,000	-	C
25	A	Towson - North of Burke Avenue and East of York Road - Storm water drain	10,000	-	C
26	A	Towson - Storm water drainage system	25,000	-	C
27	A	St. Helena - Dundalk - Storm water drain	15,000	-	C
28	A	Catonsville, Nunnery Land and Frederick Road - Storm water drainage system	40,000	4200	C
29	A	Franklintown, St. Agnes Lane - New bridge relocated at Franklintown	40,000		C
1	B	Catonsville - Edmondson Avenue and Glenmore Avenue, storm water drain replaced and extended	25,000		C
2	B	Overlea - Mannington Avenue - Storm water drain	10,000	-	C
3	B	Arbutus - Maiden Choice Road - Curb and gutter Leeds Avenue to Shelbourn Road - Storm water drain	25,000	-	C
4	B	Arbutus - Shelbourn Road at Second Avenue - Storm water drain	30,000	-	C
5	B	North of Parkville - Manns Avenue - Storm water drain (continued on next page)	20,000	-	

Submitted By

Herman F. Meyer Jr

Title Roads Engineer, Baltimore County



BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

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BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Office of Baltimore County Roads Engineer

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group	NAME OF PROJECT		Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
6	B	Wise Avenue Bridge over Bear Creek	125,000	-2,000	C
7	B	White Hall, Big Falls Road Bridge, at Paper Mill - existing bridge replaced	20,000	-	C
8	B	White Hall - Hunters Mill Road Bridge	15,000	-	C
9	B	Monkton - Falls Road Bridge	20,000	-	C
10	B	Monkton - Monkton Manor Road Bridge over Charles Run	25,000	-	C
11	B	Long Green - Road Bridge over Long Green Creek	20,000	-	C
12	B	Kenwood Park - Trumps Mill Road Bridge over Stemmers Run	20,000	-	C
13	B	Gwynn Oak - Larchmont and Gwynn Lake Park - storm drain	30,000	-	C
14	B	Catonsville - Summit Avenue to Edmondson Avenue - storm water drain	20,000	-	C
15	B	Catonsville - Ingleside Avenue, from Edmondson Avenue to Frederick Road - storm water drain	15,000	-	C
16	B	Pikesville - Sudbrook Park north of Adana Park - storm water drain	20,000	-	C
17	B	Towson - Greenbrier Road - storm water drain	20,000	-	C
18	B	Bellona Avenue at Gaywood to Charles Street - storm water drain	55,000	-	C
19	B	Parkville - Parktowne - storm water drain	45,000	-	C
20	B	Sparrows Point - Lodge Forrest and Lodge Farms - Improvement of roadways	35,000	-	C

(continued on next page)

Submitted By

Herman F. Meyer Jr.

Title Roads Engineer, Baltimore County

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Office of Baltimore County Roads Engineer

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
21	B	Essex - North Eastern Avenue, Storm water drain	60,000	-	C
22	B	Overlea - Dale Avenue at Kenwood Avenue and Old Home Road- Storm water drain	30,000	-	C
23	B	Parkville - California Grove - Storm drain	35,000	-	C
24	B	Oregon - Beaver Dam Road Bridge over Oregon Branch	25,000	-	C
1	C	Pikesville - Church Lane and Sudbrook Avenue - Storm water drain	10,000	-	C
2	C	Parkville - Linwood Avenue to Westerly Road- Storm water drain	30,000	-	C
3	C	Pikesville - Ralston - Storm water drain	35,000	-	C
4	C	Lochearn - Liberty Road near City line - Storm water system revised and extended	20,000	-	C
5	C	Catonsville - Maiden Choice Road, south of Tanglewood, Storm water drain	20,000	-	C
6	C	Pikesville - Brightside and Military Avenues - Storm water drains	10,000	-	C
7	C	Harfordshire - Storm water drain if development continues	40,000	-	C
8	C	Sparrows Point - Lodge Forrest - Storm water drain	25,000	-	C
9	C	Overlea - Cherry Hill at Beech Avenue - Storm water drain	25,000	-	C
10	C	North of Marble Hill - Western Run Turnpike Bridge over Western Run, possibly relocated	45,000		C

(continued on next page)

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COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Office of Baltimore County Roads Engineer

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease — in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
11	C	Butler - Cuba Road Bridge - abutment replaced - corrected approaches	15,000	-	C
12	C	Ellicott City - Westchester Avenue - Old steel bridge over Baltimore Transit tracks re- placed	20,000	-	C
13	C	Piney Hill - Piney Hill Road Bridge over Piney Creek	20,000	-	C
14	C	Ensors Mill - Ensors Mill Road Bridge over Piney Creek - replacement	15,000	-	C
15	C	Riderwood - Old Court Road Bridge over Jones Falls	20,000	-	C

Submitted By

Herman F. Meyer Jr.

Title Roads Engineer, Baltimore County

BALTIMORE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

William H. F. Warthen, M. D., M. P. H.
Health Officer of Baltimore County

FUNCTION

The proverbial "ounce of prevention" epitomizes the theory and practice of public health work. Only an organized public health program has so far been successful in achieving effective control of communicable diseases, which may grow to epidemic proportions from a single case. Baltimore County is fortunate at the outset to have a fairly healthful climate and a population mostly comprised of middle-income groups and farmers, not subject to the health problems common to slum dwellings and certain racial and occupational groups. Were the County less favorably situated the budgetary "ounce" spent on public health in 1941 - the 23 cents spent for each resident would have proved even more inadequate. In 1942, the amount appropriated per capita was 37 cents. A per capita cost somewhat higher than this figure is necessary to meet the essential needs in the four major fields of the Department's activities, namely; (1) control of communicable diseases; (2) hygiene of mothers, infants, preschool and school children; (3) food and milk control; and (4) community sanitation.

ORGANIZATION

Facilities The central office of the Health Department at Towson soon will move into the new County Office Building planned as headquarters in the County for the Department of Health and the Board of Education. In addition to needed office space, the new building will provide facilities for new tuberculosis, venereal disease, maternity and infant and preschool hygiene clinics. The Baltimore County Public Health Association cooperates with the County Health Department by maintaining quarters for various types of clinics in nine locations. There is no general hospital in Baltimore

County, whether for indigent or pay patients, and no facilities for indigent cases of chronic illness.

Personnel As of July 1, 1942, and excluding the ten district health officers at nominal salaries of \$300 per annum, the full-time personnel of the Department consists of 25 persons, of whom part are paid by the Maryland State Department of Health and others by the Federal government, through the U. S. Public Health Service. Arrangements are being made for a 50 per cent expansion by the end of the year. Increasing demands of the armed forces for nurses and physicians have made it very difficult to retain or secure the services of first class personnel. Appendix 14, shows the distribution, by position and source of funds, of the personnel as of July 1, 1942, and as anticipated by December 31, 1942.

Cost of Operating Reflecting war-time demands, total funds allotted to the Department from County, State, and Federal sources were up 82.3 per cent in 1942 over the previous year. Of the increase, \$19,172 is required for additional personnel. Appendix 15, compares the two years.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTY

Communicable Diseases In most respects the general health record in the County is considered good. If it were possible accurately to measure the rapidly expanding population, the per capital number of cases of the several communicable diseases reported to the Health Department over a period of six years would appear not unfavorable. Of the 14 indicative communicable diseases listed in Table 7, only chickenpox, measles, meningococcus meningitis, scarlet fever, gonorrhea, and syphilis have failed to show a downward trend.

TABLE 7

Cases of Communicable Diseases
Reported to County Health Department
January 1936 through May 1942

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	
								<u>Five Annual</u> <u>months rate</u>
Chickenpox	155	186	259	141	232	178	212	509
Diphtheria	32	29	21	31	5	37	12	29
Gonorrhea	99	138	98	90	92	157	62	149
Measles	550	1,041	160	859	22	277	689	2,134
Meningococcus								
meningitis	2	3	3	5	5	6	9	22
Poliomyelitis	1	9	1	1	4	35	0	0
Scarlet fever	213	159	152	163	127	160	209	502
Streptococci								
sore throat	2	21	27	24	24	13	9	22
Syphilis	303	321	493	375	359	393	195	468
Tuberculosis	150	182	167	182	144	96	34	82
Typhoid fever	14	16	38	10	9	14	2	5
Typhus fever	3	3	5	13	4	7	0	0
Undulant fever	2	2	2	7	4	4	1	2
Whooping cough	153	221	122	88	224	118	25	60

Birth and Death Rates The birth rate increased in 1940 to 19 per thousand population, the highest since 1930. This compares with the birth rate for the same period for Baltimore City of 15.9 and the average for all counties of Maryland of 19.5.

The death rate in 1940 for Baltimore County was 10 per thousand of population. The corresponding rate for Baltimore City was 12.9 and for all other counties of Maryland was 11.5. The rate for Baltimore County in 1940 was an increase from the 1938 low of 8.9 per thousand.

The death rates from most of the communicable diseases have shown little change in the past few years. The tuberculosis death rate has dropped over 60 per cent since the origin of this Department in 1924, yet rose in 1940 to 43.2 per 100,000 population, an increase over the average

of 38.4 set for the years 1935 through 1940. Inexcusably high was the 1940 appendicitis death rate of 13.7 per 100,000 population - the highest on record and twice that for 1939. To what extent lack of convenient hospital facilities was responsible for this is a question. With the cooperation of the citizens of Baltimore County, the Health Department aims further to reduce sickness and death rates.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Methods of Control and Prevention The control of communicable diseases is the essential function of all health departments. The methods used in the control of communicable diseases are vaccination and inoculation, together with the immediate reporting and proper investigation, and finally the isolation of all cases. Spot maps are kept in the office of the head of the Department to show the geographical distribution of certain diseases, to assist in discovering causes and planning the strategy of their control.

Smallpox and diphtheria are diseases for which safe and convenient protective agents are available. This Department carries on an active campaign each summer for the inoculation of infants and preschool children. It also conducts a weekly diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid inoculation clinic at Towson and each school is visited once a year for the purpose of inoculating with diphtheria toxoid all pupils whose parents request it. In the same way that smallpox was eliminated in the County, by comprehensive toxoid inoculation of all children, diphtheria could likewise be eradicated. As it is, the number of cases in the last 18 months as compared with a similar period six years ago indicates little improvement per unit of population.

Typhoid In addition to inoculations, the control of typhoid involves problems of sanitation, food and milk supervision, while a constant search

is carried on for chronic typhoid carriers. The existence of only 16 cases of typhoid fever in the County in the period January 1, 1941 to June 1, 1942 indicates a further reduction in what is already considered a low incidence of that disease.

Minor Communicable Diseases Control in the case of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, and the so-called minor communicable diseases, if obtainable, is dependent largely on prompt recognition and effective isolation. The Department emphasizes the prompt reporting of all such cases of communicable disease. Home visits are made by full-time physicians to all reported cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, and similar so-called major communicable diseases, and nurses assist in measles and whooping cough cases when their services are requested by the physician, family, or teacher. These cases are given instruction regarding care and isolation.

Scarlet fever has created a real problem in the County in 1942. By the end of May, there were 209 cases of the disease reported - more than the total for any full year since 1936. A glance at the official Health Department spot map clearly shows a concentration of these cases in the southeastern section of the County, where many cases originated in the Farm Security Administration trailer camp near the Glenn L. Martin Company.

Meningitis The recent increase in reported cases of meningococcus meningitis is most likely due to crowded living conditions resulting from the influx of war workers.

Tuberculosis Although the number of tuberculosis cases in Baltimore County has shown a steady decline despite the increase in the population, the County, like the rest of Maryland, still has a fairly high tuberculosis case rate. Early recognition of the disease is necessary for its proper

control. This requires special equipment not usually available to private physicians. Experience demonstrates that a specialist with an x-ray machine at a public clinic is an excellent early case-finding method. In 1938, only 20 clinic sessions a year were held in the County and few of these had an x-ray machine. Today the Department conducts two monthly and three bimonthly clinics and has available two so-called portable x-ray machines which service the clinics at Catonsville, Sparrows Point, and Essex. A large fixed x-ray machine will be installed in the new clinic in the new County Office Building in Towson where a master case register will also be set up. The tuberculosis clinics in the County received their initial impetus from the Maryland Tuberculosis Association which has assisted the Department with equipment for several years and with personnel funds until the beginning of 1942.

In addition to the clinics, nursing visits are made in many instances to the homes of those suffering from tuberculosis. Instruction for the care and prevention of the spread of the disease among the members of the family is made and in certain cases hospitalization is arranged. While the progress that has been made in tuberculosis control has been good, the County is still below the level of most advanced communities in this respect. Once the Department moves into new quarters, progress will depend primarily on more nurses.

Venereal Diseases The only two clinics operated in the County, one at Sparrows Point and the other at Towson, average 60 patients per weekly session, far too many for available facilities. The Towson clinic has two part-time physicians, while Sparrows Point has one. The clinicians are paid on a per session basis. Since November 1941, two nurses assist at each of the clinics. The U. S. Public Health Service has loaned this Department the services of a public health physician to assist in its

venereal disease program. A control register of all cases is kept and prompt follow-up visits are made in all cases where the patients are delinquent in returning to the clinics for treatment. Attempts are made to trace contacts.

HYGIENE

Maternity and Infancy Although the Department as yet has no clinics for the hygiene of maternity, the new headquarters at Towson will house an antenatal and postnatal clinic. The only service now provided for maternity cases is by home visits of the Department nurses, which are necessarily limited to the most needy cases. Through a committee of member physicians, the Baltimore County Medical Association is now studying methods of dealing with this problem. It should be noted that a thoroughgoing maternity health service requires hospital facilities. The current hospital shortage and the great increase in the birth rate have created an urgent problem with regard to the care of mothers and newborn infants.

Preschool Between the ages of 1 and 6 children are peculiarly susceptible to preventable disease. It is in this period of their lives that conditions and defects are developed which will remain as handicaps and invitations to disease throughout their lives. Before 1938 the only preschool activity of the Department was a spring campaign designed to bring each child expecting to enter school in the fall to a clinic for examination. Today, in addition to this campaign, five monthly and two bi-monthly infant and preschool hygiene clinics are conducted in seven sections of the County, with attendance averaging 12 patients per session. The real need is much greater than indicated by this attendance, but unfortunately those parents whose children most require care usually have to be searched out and coaxed by various methods which require a larger nursing staff.

School With a total school population of some 30,000, the entire time of the Health Department could easily be directed toward a program for the health of the preschool child. As it is, the hygiene of school children consumes almost one-half of the time of the Department personnel. In addition to the complete examinations of all first and third grade students in all elementary schools, both public and parochial, a nurse visits each school weekly at a regular time of the day to confer with the teachers and parents concerning problems of communicable disease control, including certain minor skin infections. The staff of the Department is also subject to call for the many emergencies that arise in the schools from time to time. All students before being readmitted to classes after a period of illness must receive an examination. Appendix 16 summarizes the school work of the Department.

Dental Although preventive dentistry has in general progressed faster than preventive medicine, it still does not occupy its proper place in the public health program. The Maryland State Department of Health employs some dentists on a per session basis to work in some of the schools throughout Baltimore County. The children are charged a nominal fee of 50 cents per treatment. Parent-teacher organizations have cooperated in the dental program but a great deal remains to be done in this field.

FOOD AND MILK CONTROL

Until 1941 this Department operated with very limited power to regulate the quality and purity of milk produced and distributed in the County. State legislation passed in 1941 now enables the County Health Department, through the Maryland State Department of Health, to license all types of milk establishments. Other State laws enable the County Health Department to inspect all food establishments in the County and to condemn those

failing to meet minimum standards of health and cleanliness. Inspection of these producers and handlers of milk and food in the County reveals that a large percentage of them are so far failing to meet the sanitary requirements necessary to insure purity of milk and food sold.

SANITATION

A large area in the County gets its water from wells and springs, while an even larger area depends for sewage disposal upon septic tanks, wells, drainfields, cesspools and private disposal systems. These areas create manifold health problems, some serious, which have to be investigated and orders given to correct them. With the sudden increase in population, the County sanitation problems have become increasingly acute. The law enables the Metropolitan District in its territory to pass on sewer and water plans and sets up minimum regulations for sewage disposal system of each house lot. No less than three Health Department sanitarians devote all their time to investigating complaints arising from insanitary conditions.

PROGRAM

The growth of war industries and the organization of civilian defense have burdened all county departments but none more so than the Health Department. The County Emergency Medical Service of Civilian Defense activities, together with the rush for birth records, clinical treatment of diseases disclosed by the Selective Service, and the manifold sanitary and health problems arising from the steadily expanding population of the County, have multiplied the work of this Department more than five-fold.

While the Baltimore County Health Department's major concern with the future is in terms of its present inadequacies, their remedy and improvement, the continuing and expanding strains and ills of war will progressively

intensify its problems. Some measures of alleviation should be considered now if disease is to be conquered with weapons from the arsenal of health.

County Hospital Baltimore County is probably the only county of its size in the Nation that does not have any hospital, even for the care and treatment of its indigent sick. All residents of the County are completely dependent for hospitalization and special treatment on the hospitals of Baltimore City. Indigent patients of the County are accepted along with those from the City.

Extent of County Need While the lack of a general hospital in the County has always been a handicap to the residents and physicians, the rapidly expanding population has created such a demand on existing facilities in Baltimore City that the problems of distance and dependence on the charity of others have become secondary to the problem of securing admission to the hospitals. Appendix 17 shows the occupancy rate for certain Baltimore hospitals as determined in a survey made by the U.S. Public Health Service in December of 1941^{1/}.

Evidence that Baltimore County should support a hospital of its own is indicated by the fact that 4,255 County residents were admitted to City hospitals in 1941 for a total of 89,576 days, an average of 21 days per patient. Free patients from the County received 25,422 days of City hospital care; part-pay patients 25,836 days; and pay patients 38,318 days. Assuming that each patient had remained only 12.5 days, with an occupancy rate of 85 per cent (the maximum should be 80 per cent) the County would have required a 256-bed hospital to care for all of its sick. An unhealthy year for the residents would require an even larger hospital.

^{1/} Reconnaissance Survey in the Vicinity of Baltimore, Maryland
U. S. Public Health Service. December 1941.

Facilities recommended To remedy this alarming condition the Department recommends the construction of a hospital for Baltimore County with a capacity of 146 beds and facilities for out-patient clinics, including those for the venereal diseases and maternity hygiene, laboratories and operating rooms. Consideration should also be given to provision - possibly in conjunction with State agencies - for hospitalization for indigent cases of chronic illness. The proposed location of the general hospital is at Taylor Avenue and Loch Raven Boulevard in Election District No. 9.

Financing construction and operation The financial plans call for a contribution of \$651,000 by the Federal Government, with the County contributing for the cost of the land and the construction of a nurses home. The hospital would not be operated by the Baltimore County Health Department but as an independent institution. Operation would be financed in part by pay patients and hospital groups, while any deficit would be met from the County budget. For the guidance of the County Commissioners, it is necessary that a study be made whereby this deficit can be estimated. The full support of leading physicians would be needed in order to assure the success of a County general hospital, because pay patients usually go to the hospital with which their physicians are associated.

Maternity Clinics As stated previously, there are no clinics in the County at the present time for antenatal and postnatal care. It is during these periods that women, through the lack of knowledge and professional advice, frequently injure themselves and their offspring, causing unnecessary suffering and harm that will frequently stay with them throughout their lives, with resultant high cost to society for their care. Although the clinic shortly to be opened at the new health center in Towson will provide for that area, other parts of the County should be

considered. The Health Department, therefore, recommends that other antenatal and postnatal clinics be instituted. This depends to a large extent on the establishment of the County hospital.

Home Delivery Service To meet an urgent need arising from the lack of hospitalization for the people of the County, the Health Department proposes that a home delivery service be instituted for those maternity cases who cannot afford a physician and who are unable to obtain admission to the hospitals of the City. State aid has already been requested to help meet the cost of this service.

Infant, Preschool and Tuberculosis Clinics The results demonstrate the value of the preschool and tuberculosis clinics which have been placed in operation in the County. However, the Department knows that even better results can be obtained with enlarged services. To this end the work of the existing clinics should be extended, especially when the new facilities at Towson become available. More clinic sessions should be held and more visits made.

Venereal Disease Clinics The two clinics now operated in the County to care for the treatment of venereal diseases are badly overtaxed. Selective Service physical examinations, the location of army camps in the vicinity, together with the increasing population, have caused an increase in the number of reported cases of syphilis and gonorrhea. Yet, as usual with these diseases, there undoubtedly are also a large number of cases unreported. Frequent sessions and conveniently located clinics, properly equipped and operated so as to make them attractive to the patients would, no doubt, increase further the number of cases reporting for treatment.

The number of sessions at Towson and at Sparrows Point should be increased as their patient load is already too high. A new clinic should be inaugurated in Essex to care for the greatly increased population in that

section. As of the midyear 1942, most of the Department's attention is concentrated on the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. More attention should be given to gonorrhea.

A male investigator, with a social service background and police powers, should be appointed to follow up delinquent cases and trace contacts. Experience has indicated that colored investigators have been very successful among their own people.

Dental Hygiene While the present dentists employed by the Maryland State Department of Health are demonstrating the value of this form of health service, they have not been able to meet the demand. It appears that the County Health Department should also provide dental care for indigents, particularly children.

Expansion of Staff According to accepted standards of public health service; there should be one nurse to every 5,000 inhabitants. ^{1/} Assuming that the three existing resignation vacancies in the nursing staff were filled, each of the ten nurses in this County would be servicing 19,728 people, based on an estimated population of 217,000 as of July 1, 1942, and the four new public health nurses provided for in the current budget would cut this ratio to one nurse per 15,500 population. The Health Department recommends that the nursing staff be gradually increased toward the ratio of one nurse for every 5,000 people. With the estimated population of 217,000, as used above, a total of 43 nurses would be required as compared with 18 positions now provided (County 15; State 1; U. S. Public Health Service 2 - See Appendix 14). The number of public health physicians would also need to be increased, as would the clerical assistance.

^{1/} Mustard, Henry S., Rural Health Practice, The Commonwealth Fund, 1935, p. 46.

District Health Officers The district health officers, in a full-time County Health Department program, no longer serve a useful function. The money to meet the cost of these positions can be much more efficiently used by the Department in other ways. It is recommended that the position of district health officer be abolished.

Milk and Food Control At the present time only about 75 per cent of all milk sold or produced in the County is pasteurized. Until a local obligatory law is passed requiring all milk sold or produced in the County to be pasteurized, there still remains an easy path for the spread of undulant fever, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis. The State law, while it is a step in the right direction, is not sufficiently strict to insure absolutely minimum standards of milk control. The County Health Department has not the legal right to go any further than to enforce strictly the State regulations. In order to strengthen further the control of the County Health Department, it is recommended that steps be taken to obtain an enabling act permitting the County to issue its own milk and food regulations.

Sanitation In order to eliminate menaces to public health represented by the use of surface water wells and cesspool method of sewage disposal, the Department advocates the extension of sewer and water systems as rapidly as possible in all the built-up sections of the County.

Recreational Facilities While the County has no recreation department at the present time and no immediate need for one, a long range program should take into consideration some provision for proper recreational facilities. Because of the health value of recreation the Health Department urges the County Commissioners not to overlook the importance of this activity which has grown rapidly in significance in recent years. The Health Department does not make any more specific recommendations on

recreation at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Health Department

1. A general hospital should be constructed and operated by the County to serve both pay and free patients.
2. Antenatal and postnatal clinics should be inaugurated.
3. A home delivery service should be initiated for indigent and semi-indigent mothers unable to enter the hospitals of Baltimore.
4. The work of the present infant preschool and tuberculosis clinics should be extended by increasing the number of clinics and home visits.
5. Venereal disease control should be extended by more frequent sessions of present clinics, establishing a new clinic at Essex and adding a male investigator for follow-up work.
6. A full-time dentist should be added to the County Health Department staff.
7. The present nursing staff should be increased gradually toward a ratio of one nurse per 5,000 population.
8. The position of district health officer should be abolished.
9. Efforts should be made to obtain a State enabling act permitting the County to adopt its own milk and food regulations.
10. The water and sewerage systems should be extended as rapidly as possible in the built-up sections of the County.
11. Consideration should be given to recreational facilities in the County's long-range program.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Health Department

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
1	A	A 146-bed General Hospital	980,000 ^{1/}	<u>2/</u>	C
2	A	A home delivery program			S
3	A	Present nursing staff increased gradually to a total of 43		+10,300 <u>3/</u>	S
4	A	State Enabling Act permitting County Health Dept. to make its own food and health regulations	-	-	S
5	A	Expansion of work of all clinics	-	<u>4/</u>	S
6	A	Establishment prenatal and Postnatal clinics	-	<u>4/</u>	S
7	A	Establishment of work of Venereal disease treatment		<u>4/</u>	
8	A	Addition of full-time dentist to staff		+5,000	S
9	A	Abolishment of positions of District Health Officers		-3,000	S
10	B	Extension of water and sewerage systems as rapidly as possible in the built up sections of the county	<u>5/</u>		S
11	B	Consideration of recreational facilities in the County long range program	-	-	S
<u>1/</u>		Of this amount \$651,000 is requested of the Federal Government.			
<u>2/</u>		To be operated as a special department and no estimate has been prepared			
<u>3/</u>		This is the annual increase for 5 nurses per year until desired number of nurses has been reached (5 years)			
<u>4/</u>		These costs are represented by increases in nursing staff			
<u>5/</u>		These are functions of the Metropolitan			

District

Submitted By

William H. Warthen, Jr.

Title Deputy State and County Health Officer
of Baltimore County

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

Clarence G. Cooper, Superintendent

This Department would not submit any discussion or analysis of its needs or program other than the projects given in the following summary sheet.

Exhibit 16, prepared by the Commission, shows the location of existing and proposed schools.

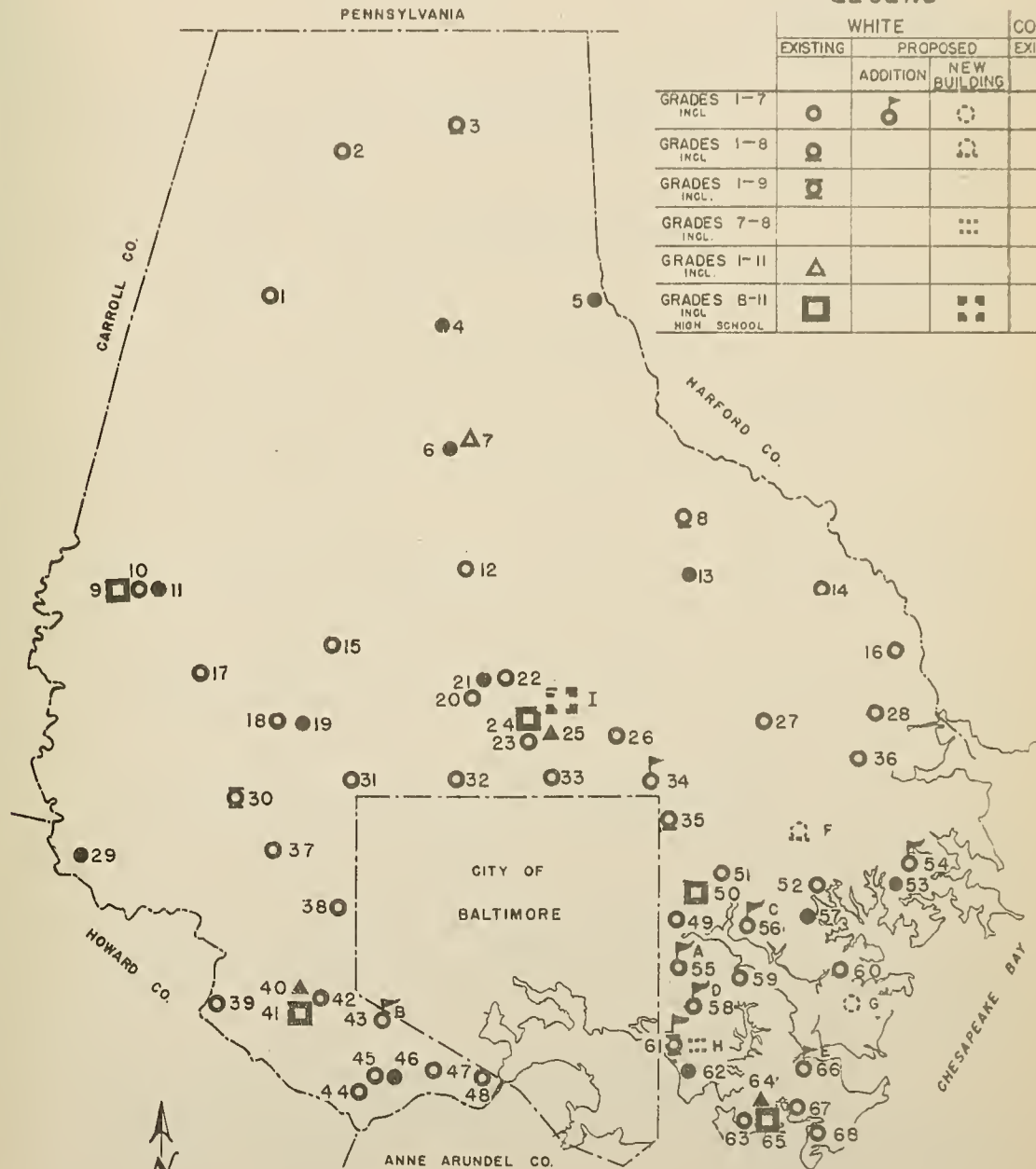
BALTIMORE COUNTY

LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

LEGEND

	WHITE			COLORED
	EXISTING	PROPOSED		EXISTING
		ADDITION	NEW BUILDING	
GRADES 1-7 INCL.	○	◐	◑	●
GRADES 1-8 INCL.	◑		◑	
GRADES 1-9 INCL.	◑			
GRADES 7-8 INCL.			⋮	
GRADES 1-11 INCL.	△			▲
GRADES 8-11 INCL. HIGH SCHOOL	◼		◼	



FOR TABULATION SEE APPENDIX 18

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

**BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND**

**BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS**

**MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION**

**SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY**

Department Baltimore County Board of Education

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
1	A	Colgate School, eight additional classrooms and combined lunch-recreation room with necessary equipment	96,100	+15,000	C
2	A	Arbutus School, twelve additional classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with necessary equipment	137,200	+24,000	C
3	A	Essex School, twelve additional classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with necessary equipment	137,200	+24,000	C
4	A	Patapsco Neck School, twelve additional classrooms with equipment	137,200	+24,000	C
5	A	Chase Consolidated School, ten additional classrooms with equipment	133,000	+18,000	C
6	A	North Point Edgemere School, ten additional classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room	138,000	+24,000	C
7	A	Middle River, elementary and junior high school building consisting of 26 classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with all necessary equipment	350,000	+63,000	C
8	A	Back River Road, elementary school building of eight classrooms and combined lunch-recreation-assembly room with all necessary equipment	106,000	+11,800	C
1	B	Dundalk - New junior high school consisting of 20 additional classrooms and a combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with all necessary equipment	350,000	+56,200	C

(Continued on next page)

Submitted By

Title Superintendent

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

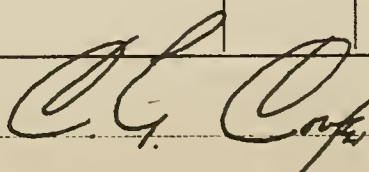
MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Board of Education Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
2	B	Towson - A new high school building consisting of thirty-six classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium, library and cafeteria, with all necessary equipment	500,000	+75,000	C
3	B	Parkville - Twelve additional classrooms and combined lunch-recreation-assembly room with all necessary equipment	137,000	+24,000	C

Submitted By



Title Superintendent

BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Frederick C. Maisel, Chief
 Wilbert J. Kelly, Assistant Chief

FUNCTION

The Baltimore County Fire Department was organized over 60 years ago as a paid department for the purpose of preventing and extinguishing fires with minimum damage. In the process of keeping abreast of the best methods of fighting fires, it was one of the first fire departments in the United States to motorize its equipment. Gideon Smith, still an active member of the Department, drove the last piece of horse-drawn equipment in 1910. Again in the interest of progress it abandoned, long before most fire departments, the old chemical tanks in favor of water pumpers.

ORGANIZATION

The requisites of a good fire department are threefold. First, the high caliber of its men; second, the training of the men and then speed in fighting fires; and third, the tools with which to work.

Personnel Applicants for the Department are given standard examinations to determine their intelligence and physical fitness. Character and personality are determined by investigation and personal interview by the Department Chief and the County Commissioners, who make the appointments. At the present time the Department has 85 firemen and 18 officers; one short of full strength, stationed at 8 firehouses.

BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT - ENGINE HOUSES

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 Towson | 6 Dundalk |
| 2 Pikesville | 7 Essex |
| 4 Catonsville* | 8 Fullerton |
| 5 Halethorpe | 9 Woodlawn |





* Formerly 3 and 4

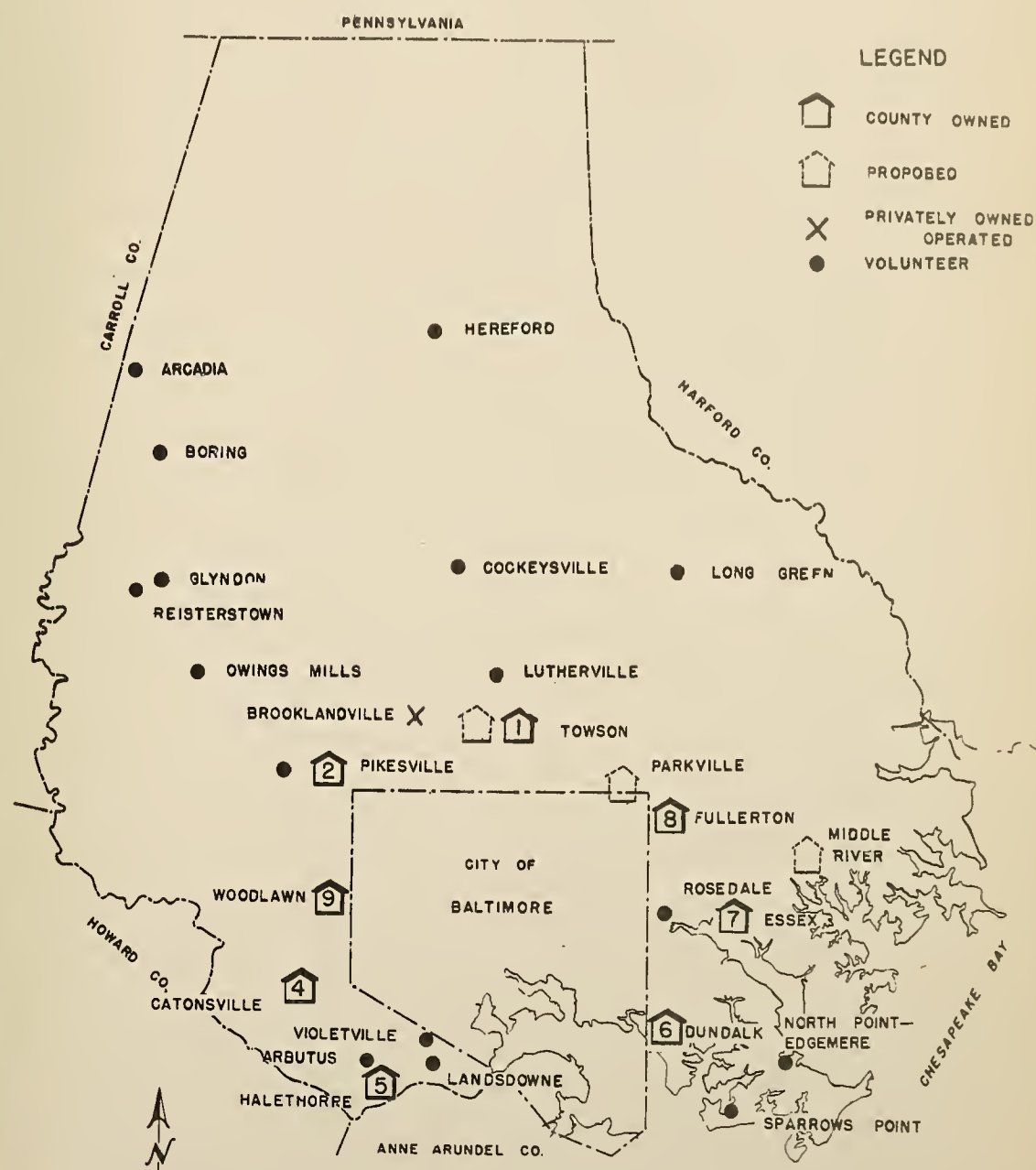
EXHIBIT 17

BALTIMORE COUNTY LOCATIONS OF FIRE STATIONS

(EXISTING AND PROPOSED)

LEGEND

-  COUNTY OWNED
-  PROPOSED
-  PRIVATELY OWNED AND OPERATED
-  VOLUNTEER



In June, 1942 the salaries were increased, Captains receiving \$180 and firemen, \$160 monthly.

Training In order to attain that speed so essential in combatting fires, the men have been carefully trained to make every second count. Rapid dressing, care and starting of the engines, maximum safe driving speed, quick plug connections and speed in the use of equipment have been taught and are constantly being practiced by the force.

The Department has trained all of its men not only to fight fires but to rescue people and treat their injuries. The firemen are instructed in preliminary care for those injured or asphyxiated. Especially must they be prepared to render medical aid to their own men who might otherwise be unable to continue fighting the fire or who might suffer serious injury. The men have been able to render first aid on many occasions other than at fires.

Equipment The County has, at the present time, 12 fire engines at 8 fire houses in active service, and 5 which, upon replacement, have been kept as reserves.

Hose is an essential tool on which every fire department depends. In Baltimore County each truck carries a minimum of 1,600 feet of hose. Since different types and sizes of fires require different size hose, the Department is equipped with 35,500 feet of 2½ inch hose, 4,400 feet of 1½ inch hose, and 2,400 feet of ¾ inch hose, and with varied types of nozzles. A new type of spray nozzle adopted for the ¾ inch hose has proved very effective for small home fires.

A 300 gallon tank of water is carried on each piece of apparatus to meet the emergencies in those sections of the County which depend on springs and wells for their water supply. This tank supplies a sufficient stream of water to put out a small fire or to serve while a more abundant supply is being made available.

stream of water to put out a small fire or to serve while a more abundant supply is being made available.

The Indian Fire Pump recently acquired by the Department has proven very valuable. The apparatus fits over the back and shoulders of the fireman and the five gallons of water it holds is frequently effective in extinguishing minor fires. The use of this apparatus in small house fires keeps the damage at a minimum.

A variety of extinguishers such as pyrene, sodium acid and salt are carried on the fire engines. These are used in case of fires caused by gasoline, oil, or certain chemicals. Sodium acid is very useful in extinguishing small chimney fires.

Volunteer Fire Companies There are 16 volunteer and 1 privately owned fire fighting companies, with 18 fire engines and 1 trailer pump, operating in Baltimore County in addition to the County Fire Department. In case of fire the nearest company, either volunteer or paid, is notified. If more help is required, other companies, regardless of their status, will respond. The County recognizes the value of the volunteer services by contributing money annually toward the support of the volunteer companies, helping to repair their equipment, and assisting them with labor when needed. Exhibit 17, gives locations of all fire houses existing and proposed.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES

Arbutus	Hereford	Pikesville
Arcadia	Lansdowne	Reisterstown
*Brooklandville	Lutherville	Rosedale
Boring	Long Green	Sparrows Point
Cockeysville	North Point-Edgemere	Violetville
Glyndon	Orings Mills	

*Privately owned and operated.

Impact of War The responsibility of the Department has been increased by the presence in the County of some vital war industries. The Bethlehem Steel Company has a paid fire company, Glenn L. Martin has two companies, and Bendix has one experienced fireman and trained auxiliary help, and all are equipped with modern fire protection methods. They are all, however, dependent on this Department, which attends all their alarms, for assistance.

In addition to this the safety of the lives and homes of many of the war workers are dependent on the Department. This problem is particularly serious in view of the emergency constructed homes, trailers, and converted dwellings which house the workers and which are particularly exposed to conflagration.

This Department, as have other County departments, has been called upon to assist in the Civilian Defense effort. It has already trained some 700 auxiliary firemen and 300 fire watchers. All the air alarm systems in the County are constructed and maintained by this Department. Each member stands ready to direct a company of volunteers.

PROGRAM

Personnel As previously mentioned, the present staff is only one short of full strength. The completion of the Edgemere Firehouse will necessitate the employing of 6 men and 2 officers.

Motorized Apparatus Edgemere will require additional equipment. It is recommended that a 60-foot ladder truck and pumper combination be purchased and housed in the area where the greatest need exists, and that the truck thus replaced be stationed at Edgemere. At the present time the County is entirely dependent on Baltimore City for any extension

ladders needed in care of fires occurring in the taller structures in the County.

Fire engines, just as private automobiles, become obsolete with age. In order to keep the equipment efficient and up-to-date, the Department recommends the purchase of one new fire engine each year. With the present number in use, this would mean that each engine would be used about 12 years before replacement. In the past the acquisition of such new equipment did not result in the discardure of the engine it replaced. On the contrary, the Department has always overhauled and reconditioned the older apparatus and kept it available for emergency demands. This policy would be continued.

Hose Fire hose must be continually maintained in excellent condition. Hose takes very rough treatment - brush fires so frequent in the County are particularly destructive to fire hose - and so, in spite of the constant repair and maintenance to which it is subject, it is continually necessary to replace hose. The Department recommends the purchase of 10,000 feet per year. With 40,000 feet of hose in the Department, the average life of hose is thus set at four years.

Trailer pumps Fire departments operate on the assumption that fires rarely occur simultaneously. If a great amount of apparatus is concentrated at a single fire, the remaining apparatus is relocated and redistributed to afford maximum protection. No more men or pieces of apparatus should be used at any time than are necessary, and these should be released as soon as possible. Much of the time spent in fire fighting is due to dump and forest or brush fires throughout the County. To permit the more efficient use of the more expensive equipment, the Department purchased a 500 gallon trailer pump. This can be attached to the back of an ordinary passenger car, brought to the scene and left there, thus

releasing the more expensive equipment for other duty. As a result of its successful operation, the Department recommends the purchase of five more such trailer pump units.

Alarm System Most fires are now reported by way of the telephone. While this is frequently a convenient method, busy wires and lack of telephones necessitate an independent fire alarm system. The present system is on a single circuit. A break anywhere in the system causes the complete failure of the whole. To remedy this and to restore confidence in the alarm system, the Department recommends that the present single circuit system be converted into a four circuit system. New fire alarm equipment and fire alarm boxes should be installed at the same time.

Fire Houses Fire houses are located with reference to the distance from the density of population, the distribution of property value and the existing fire hazards. The road and street system must be considered with all these factors. With the present distribution, some of the fire houses are carrying more than their proportion of the burden.

To relieve this condition, two new fire houses are recommended for construction - one in the Middle River area, and the other in the Parkville area. At the same time, to avoid the traffic problems involved, the Towson Fire House should be relocated. As is apparent, the present location does not permit free and rapid exit, and the quarters are cramped.

Legislation to Strengthen Fire Prevention One of the most effective tools for the elimination of fires is lacking in the County - that is fire prevention. The Department has no legal authority to inspect and order removal or correction of existing fire hazards in private residences. Oil burners, refrigerators, heating plants, and chimneys should

be given annual inspections. The cost of these services is usually covered by a system of permits or inspection fees. In addition, violators are subject to fines and penalties for nonconformance. This Department now has some authority with respect to public and industrial property. These laws should be strengthened and extended to residential and commercial premises.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Fire Department

1. Increase personnel by the addition of eight men for the Edgemere Fire House
2. Purchase a 60-foot ladder truck.
3. Replace obsolete fire engines at the rate of one a year.
4. Replace fire hose by 10,000 feet per year.
5. Purchase five more trailer pump units of 500 gallon capacity.
6. Rebuild the fire alarm system to provide four circuits and install new fire alarm equipment and fire alarm boxes.
7. Construct three new fire houses. (1) in the Middle River area, (2) in the Parkville area, and (3) in Towson as a relocation of the existing station.
8. Take steps to secure the enactment of fire inspection laws and provide for their enforcement.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Fire Department

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease — in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
	A	Increase personnel by eight men for the Edgemere Fire House.	-	+16,000	S
1	A	Sixty foot ladder truck and pump combined	10,000	-	Equipment
2	A	Fire Hose replacement - 10,000 feet per year	7,000		Equipment
	A	Additional Legislative Authority for inspection and enforcement of rules	-	-	S
1	B	Five Trailer-units of 500 gallon capacity	5,000	-	Equipment
2	B	Breaking up Fire Alarm System into four circuits	80,000		C
3	B	Middle River area - Construction of Fire House	33,000	+16,000	C
4	B	Towson area - Fire House relocated <u>1/</u>	35,000	-	C
5	B	Engine replacements - one per year	10,000	-	Equipment
1	C	Parkville area - Construction of Fire House	35,000	+16,000	

1/ Sale of present building and site would contribute toward cost.

Submitted By

Wilbur J. Kelley

Title Assistant Chief of Baltimore County
Fire Department

BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Oscar M. Grimes, Chief of Police

FUNCTION

The Baltimore County Police Department operates over an area of more than 600 square miles, varying from highly industrial to completely rural. It is the function of the Department to control crime, conduct detective and other investigations, regulate traffic, render first aid in traffic and other accidents, and prevent sabotage. Its work includes all types of problems faced by municipal police departments, as well as the diversified problems of a dispersed rural population. The influx of workers to the County's war industries, an increase within the last four years equivalent to the cities of Cumberland and Hagerstown combined, has intensified demands upon the Department.

Prevention of Crime The County enjoys a low crime rate which, based on arrests, is materially lower in the County than in Baltimore City. As yet war conditions have not caused any substantial rise in the County crime rate. Table 8 gives a comparison between Baltimore County and Baltimore City of the major causes of arrest.

TABLE 8

BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Comparison of Arrests with Baltimore City
1940

	<u>Felonies</u>		<u>Misdemeanors</u>	
	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>
Arson	3	46	Assault	298
Burglary	28	1496	Bastardy	11
Larcency	180	3308	Deadly Weapons	14
Manslaughter	22	143	Contempt of Court	1
Rape	13	72	Disorderly Conduct	663
				14309

Comparison of Arrests with Baltimore City (Cont.)

<u>Felonies</u>			<u>Misdemeanors</u>		
	<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>		<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>
Robbery	6	556	Disorderly House	9	135
Murder		88	Disturbing Peace	21	6616
Sodomy		<u>47</u>	False Pretenses	18	480
			Drunkenness	212	2377
Total	252	5756	Receiving Stolen Goods	18	127
			Maintaining Gambling		
			Device	4	131
			Others	426	9595
			Total <u>1/</u>	1,695	39,129
Rate per 100,000	161	670	Rate per 100,000	4,555	11,090

1/ Exclusive of violations of automobile laws and traffic violations.

Identification and Detective Work Effective steps toward modernization undertaken in the last four years include the establishment of a Bureau of Identification and a Detective Bureau. The former is responsible for the fingerprinting and photographing of all criminals arrested by members of the Department, and for classifying, filing, and exchanging such information with other identification bureaus throughout the United States. Similarly, the Detective Bureau investigates all larcenies, burglaries, robberies and other crimes when required.

The rapidly growing numbers of workers in war plants has increased the responsibilities of the Bureau in connection with character investigations.

Control of Traffic In contrast to crime, the traffic problem in the County is large as a result of the high percentage of County residents owning cars; the flow of traffic in and out of the City; the large interstate movement over two of the main United States arterial highways, and the large movement of workers to and from war industries. As yet it is too early to foresee the full effect of the gasoline and rubber shortages;

however, the increased movement of war workers has maintained County traffic above the declining State average. A careful analysis of accidents occurring within the County is made by means of spot maps, and recommendations are made therefrom to interested agencies regarding the elimination of hazards.

ORGANIZATION

A police organization for Baltimore County was authorized in 1874 by an Act of the State Legislature. From that day to the present there has been a County police authority. The present police administration assumed office almost simultaneously with the avalanche of defense workers into the County.

Personnel The uniformed force has been increased from 76 men in 1938 to 127 at present, still ten men short of the number permitted in the budget, in a departmental total as follows:

Chief	1	Special Officers	20
Captain	1	(formerly rural	
Lieutenants	5	constables)	
Sergeants	14		
Patrolmen and Probationers	88	Civilian Employees	6
	127		26

Uniformed members are selected after passing rigid physical examinations, adaptability and intelligence tests, a thorough character investigation and a personal interview by the Chief of Police and the County Commissioners. They are eligible for retirement at one-half pay after 20 years of service, or for physical disability on the recommendation of the Chief and the approval of the County Commissioners. The civilian employees are appointed by the County Commissioners.

The monthly salaries are \$220 for lieutenants, \$180 for sergeants, and \$160 for patrolmen, which reflects recent increases deemed necessary

to hold the force against growing outside employment competition.

Two per cent is deducted from each man's salary toward a pension. The special officers receive salaries varying from \$25 to \$75 monthly.

Physical Facilities The force is distributed throughout the County by means of three police districts, with quarters shown in Exhibit 18, as follows:

Eastern District: Station houses at Fullerton, Dundalk, and Essex; new station under construction at Edgemere.

Central District: Station houses at Towson and Pikesville; rented substations at Cockeysville and Reisterstown.

Western District: Station houses at Catonsville and Hallethorpe; rented substation at Woodlawn.

Motorized equipment consists of 28 patrol cars and 6 motorcycles. Each car is equipped with a two-way radio and also carries complete first aid equipment, which all members of the force are competent to use. The many traffic accidents occurring in the County have made first aid one of the most valuable services rendered.

A modern two-way communication system has recently been installed in all the cars and stations of the Department, replacing dependence on the Baltimore City police radio system. The new two-way communication system permits continuous contact between all members of the Department and increases efficiency and speed of action.

PROGRAM

The program submitted is designed to expedite the handling of present emergency problems as well as those anticipated in the post-war aftermath.

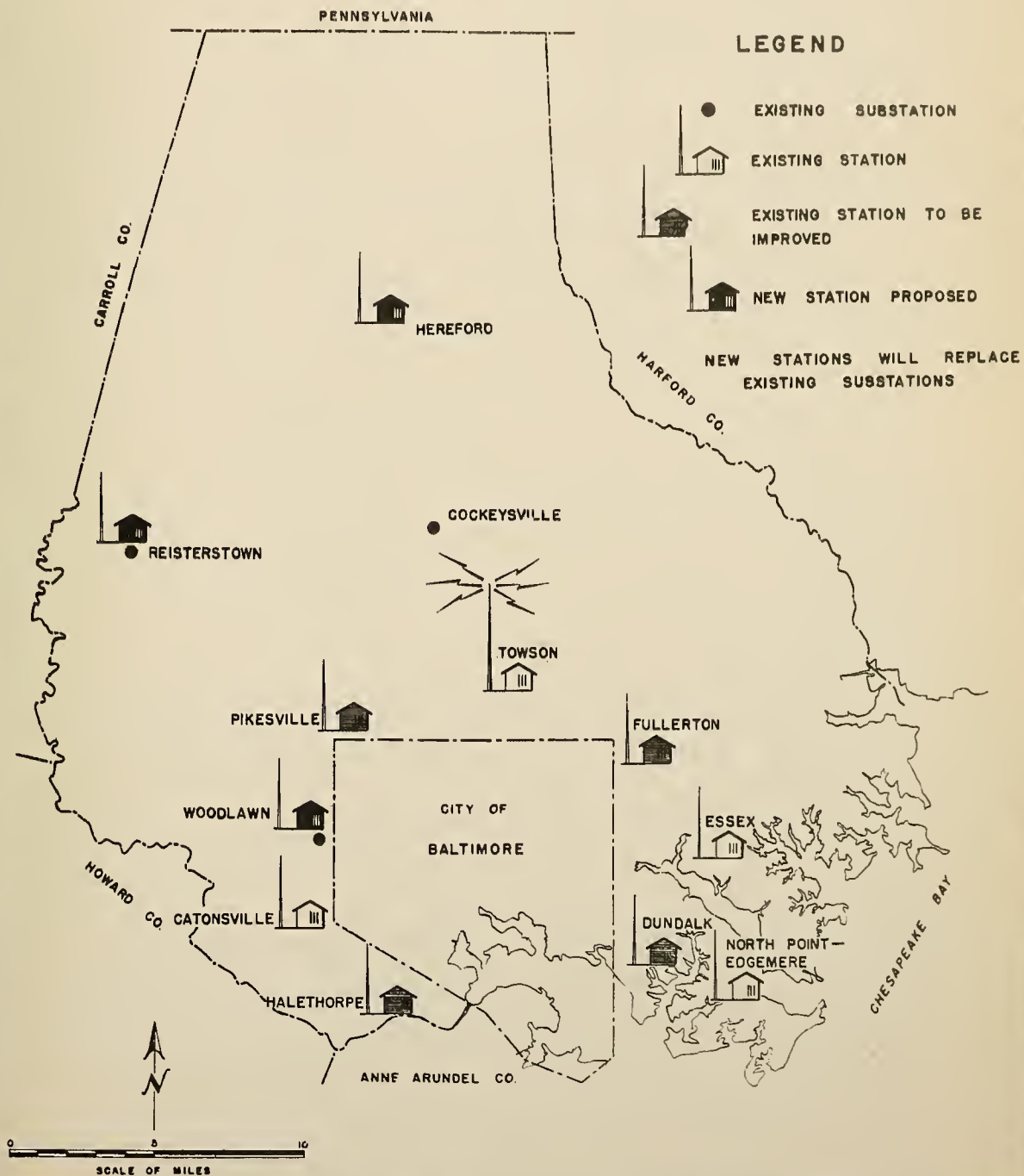
Increase in Force It is an axiom among students of police service that police problems increase much more rapidly than does the population. To meet the standards publicized by the Federal Bureau of Investi-

EXHIBIT 18

BALTIMORE COUNTY

LOCATIONS OF POLICE STATIONS AND SUBSTATIONS

(EXISTING AND PROPOSED)



gation, the present size of the uniformed force would need to be more than tripled, particularly if an eight-hour day were adopted in place of the present twelve-hour day for patrolmen. The Department therefore recommends increasing the uniformed staff from 127 to a total of 200 men as soon as possible.

Merit System While promotions are considered on the basis of merit, it is felt that the Department would benefit by a stricter adherence to a standardized merit system.

Change in Rank The proportion of officers to privates in the Department is low according to recognized standards. Also the titles of the officers could be more indicative of the duties they perform, a change which would enhance their prestige with the men. The following change in titles is suggested:

<u>Present rank and title</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
Chief	Chief
Captain	Assistant Chief
Lieutenant	Inspector
Sergeant	Captain
---	Lieutenant
---	Sergeant
Patrolman	Patrolman

Modification of Working Day Police departments have for a long time realized that a twelve-hour day is excessive for maximum effectiveness. The Department therefore wishes to recommend the adoption of an eight-hour day.

Additional Station Houses Additional facilities are needed in certain sections of the County. Exhibit 18, shows the location of existing and proposed station houses. The present substations at Reisterstown and Woodlawn consist of rented rooms which should be replaced, in that order, by regular police stations. A new station house should be provided, probably at Hereford, to serve the northern section of the County. It is further recommended that additions to existing station houses, such

as that built at Essex, be made at Halethorpe, Dundalk, Fullerton, and Pikesville, in the order named. These improvements are needed in the interest of increased efficiency and to meet increased demands due to greater population.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Police Department

1. Increase the uniformed personnel to 200 as soon as possible.
2. Improve the merit system by its more rigid application to the officers of the Department.
3. Change the titles of uniformed officers and create a new rank, as previously detailed.
4. Change the present twelve-hour day to an eight-hour day.
5. Build three new station houses, to be located at Reisterstown, Woodlawn, and probably Hereford, at \$35,000 each, and build additions to the four existing station houses at Halethorpe, Dundalk, Fullerton, and Pikesville, at \$17,000 each.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Police Department

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority	By No.	By Group	NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
	A		Increase of personnel, over six years, to 200		^{1/} +24,000	S
	A		Rename ranks of officers in accordance with duties performed.	-	-	S
	A		Change of present 12-hour day to an 8-hour day	-	+100,000	S
	A		Apply merit system more rigidly	-		S
	A		Towson construction of larger garage to do repairing and maintenance	20,000	-6,200	C
	A		Reisterstown - New Police Station to re- place present rented quarters	43,000	+900	C
	A		Halethorpe - Existing quarters enlarged	17,000	+120	C
	A		Dundalk - Existing quarters enlarged	17,000	+120	C
	B		Woodlawn - New Police Station to replace present rented quarters	43,000	+900	C
	B		Fullerton - Existing quarters enlarged	17,000	+120	C
	B		Pikesville - Existing quarters enlarged	17,000	+120	C
	C		Hereford - New Police Station to replace present rented quarters	43,000	+900	C

^{1/} This increase would be annually
for five years, a total in-
crease at that time of \$120,000
a year.

Submitted By

Robert C. Brimes

116461

Title

Chief of Police

BALTIMORE COUNTY JAIL

John H. Johnson, Warden

FUNCTION

The underlying philosophy in the present administration of the County jail is that prisoners committed are to be deprived only of their liberty, otherwise their treatment is humane and just. By observing the habits and discussing the problems of the prisoners and by advice and assistance on leaving jail, an attempt is made to help these unfortunates take their place in society as useful members of society.

Any prisoner sentenced for a year or less by the Magistrates Court, for three months or less by the Circuit Court, or awaiting trial or transfer to other penal institutions, may be incarcerated in the County jail. The jail also houses some Federal, Harford County, and City prisoners on a per diem basis. In addition to these, juvenile delinquents and some people under mental observation frequently are committed here. Case histories are kept of all the prisoners and photographs and fingerprints are kept of those committing serious offenses.

ORGANIZATION

Location The County jail, constructed some 80 years ago and hence one of the eldest public buildings in the County, is located directly behind and attached to the Warden's home.

Personnel The staff, in addition to the Warden and his maid, who serves as matron, consists of three keepers, a cook, and a prison physician hired on a part time basis.

Occupancy The total capacity of the jail is 80, while the daily occupancy by Baltimore County prisoners averages 60. The total number of prisoners incarcerated annually approximates 2,000.

Improved Condition of Jail Two years ago when the present administration took office the jail was filthy, unsanitary, and poorly administered. Conditions were conducive for the spread of syphilis and other social diseases. Skin, mouth, and foot diseases were easily contracted and fostered by the unsanitary conditions. Medical examinations of inmates were not performed.

Three months of scrubbing, screening, painting, and burning, and the installation of shower baths and modern toilets, the establishment of a separate room as a clinic, the erection of a commodious dining hall and modern kitchen, put the jail in excellent condition. Everything is painted hospital-white. The one and one-half acres of ground adjoining the jail is cultivated as a kitchen garden to supply fresh vegetables for the prisoners about three months of the year.

In addition to the above improvements, the inauguration of thorough medical examinations and treatment, the insistence on sympathetic treatment by the staff, and the enforcement of minimum standards of cleanliness for all prisoners enabled the United States Department of Prisons to label the Baltimore County jail as one of the best county jails on the eastern coast.

Improved Business Method The improvement in the physical condition of the jail was accompanied by the adoption of better business methods in its operation. Monthly reports are given to the County auditor and detailed accounts are kept for all expenditures. Since a large part of the overhead is the same regardless of the number of prisoners, the fees collected from the out-of-county prisoners have financed many needed improvements at no expense to the County. The County budget for 1942 is \$13,500.

PROGRAM

Increase Capacity of Jail Most of the crimes are committed by the juvenile group which, by law in Maryland, is between the ages of 14 and 40. It is upon this group that efforts must be concentrated to eliminate any further development of the criminal habit. In the past two years of the present administration of the County jail, 102 juveniles have been liberated and only 4 have been returned. The known records of the remainder are most encouraging. These 102 are only a small portion of the juveniles that have come before the Court in Baltimore County in the past two years. The correctional facilities in the County are inadequate to care for all the juvenile delinquents. Most are left at liberty and without any supervision.

Not only is the County jail limited in the number of boys and girls it can accommodate but it is unable to segregate them from the adults. As a remedy the Warden recommends that another floor be added to the present jail to accommodate 50 juveniles, and an open air recreational space be provided on the roof.

Establish Board of Juvenile Delinquency In connection with the problems of juvenile delinquency, the establishment of a Board of Juvenile Delinquency is proposed. The Board, as recommended, would consist of two white citizens in each election district, a Catholic and a Protestant; two negroes; and the Warden and County Commissioners as ex-officio members.

The duty of the Board will be to study and advise on the problems of juvenile delinquency in Baltimore County. A member would be given the responsibility of supervising the delinquent boys and girls of his district. Cases would be referred to him by the Court and his recommendations sought.

Lease the County Almshouse Farm The present means of occupation for the prisoners are limited to maintenance of the jail, work on the

one and one half acre garden, and the assignment of six prisoners to two State Police barracks. A large farm of 215 acres at the almshouse is only partially farmed. If the County jail could lease the land, the prisoners could farm enough produce to supply a large portion of the food for both institutions and, what is more important, enable them to be usefully engaged. Because the State law does not permit the transfer of prisoners for the purpose of work, it would be necessary to deputize the men working at the almshouse and provide quarters as a part of the jail. A stone house located there, if improved, would serve the purpose. The estimated cost of this and the necessary farm equipment would approximate \$2,500 the first year. The subsequent reduction in the cost of food served would materially offset this initial expense.

Study of County Jail Modern practice tends toward the consolidation of jails and the elimination of those which have relatively few prisoners and hence higher per-capita costs. The housing of these prisoners in a single larger and more modern institution on a per diem basis could be more economical and efficient for the counties concerned. While a number of counties in addition to Baltimore County would be involved, the Warden wishes to call this possible consolidation to the attention of the County Commissioners and suggest the desirability of serious study being given to this problem by a joint committee representing adjacent counties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Jail

1. Add a floor to the present jail to provide quarters for juvenile delinquents.
2. Establish a Board of Juvenile Delinquency to study the problem, supervise the delinquents and advise the Courts.
3. Lease the Almshouse farm to provide work for the prisoners in raising their own food.
4. Initiate with adjacent counties a joint study of the possibility of consolidating jails.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Jail

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
	A	Enlargement of present jail by addition of a floor	30,000	-	C
	A	Establishment of a Board of Juvenile Delinquency	-	-	S
	A	Lease of County Almshouse farm to provide provisions and work	2,500	-	S
	A	Initiation, with adjoining counties, of a joint study of the possibility of jail consolidation	-	-	S

Submitted By

John W. Johnson

Title

Warden



ZONING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENTS OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

John J. Tillmanus, Zoning Commissioner
Bayard P. Fonda, Building Engineer

ZONING DEPARTMENT

FUNCTION

Baltimore County has many attractive, quiet, and restful residential sections; in many cases peopled by residents who have come out to the County to escape the disadvantage of the City. It is the duty of the County government to protect these residential areas from noisy, unsightly, and annoying commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and from undue congestion and over-crowding. Had Baltimore County adopted the principles of zoning fifteen years ago, when the County began to change from a rural to a metropolitan area, many present problems could have been avoided.

ORGANIZATION

In fulfillment of their campaign promises, the successful candidates for County Commissioners in 1938 secured the passage by the State Legislature of the 1939 Zoning Act. While this was not the best law, it served to direct attention toward zoning and led the way for the passage of the Zoning Law of March 1941. This law provides for a Zoning Commissioner and a Board of Zoning Appeals to administer the law.

PROVISIONS OF ZONING LAW

The Act of 1941 further provides for a comprehensive plan of zoning looking toward the regulation of the "height, number of stories and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts, the set-back or distance of any building or structure from front or side lot, road, street or alley line and other open spaces, the density of population and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes."

In pursuance of this authorization, the Zoning Commissioner has established the following six classified zoning areas:

- "A" Residential Zone - Single Family, etc.
- "B" Residential Zone - Semi-detached, etc.
- "C" Residential Zone - Apartments, etc.
- "D" Residential Zone - Group houses, etc.
- "E" Commercial Zone - Stores, etc.
- "F" Industrial Zone - Manufacturing plants, etc.

The existing election districts have been established as zoning districts, and these have been broken down into the various zoning areas. Public hearings have been held by the Zoning Commissioner with respect to each district as required by law. The work of setting up the original zoning classification is rapidly nearing completion, and the entire comprehensive plan for the whole County will shortly be ready for adoption by the County Commissioners.

The preparation of this comprehensive plan has necessarily been slow and arduous. Maps have been compiled by putting together such scattered maps and development plats as were available. Existing uses had to be thoroughly investigated and surveyed, and then indicated on these maps. Careful study has been given to the needs of each community now and for the future.

In an effort to prevent widespread violation of the general scheme and to preserve the status quo pending the adoption of the complete comprehensive plan, a resolution was adopted by the County Commissioners declaring all property to be residential except existing commercial uses and requiring permission from the Zoning Department, after public hearing, for all new commercial uses or residential construction other than single cottages. Although the legality of this procedure has been under attack, it has served its purpose admirably, and no serious deviation from the proposed general plan has occurred.

PROGRAM

Accurate Maps One of the most pressing needs is accurate and complete maps of the entire County. Some of this work has been done under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan District but only a small part has been completed. The built-up metropolitan areas should be completed first and then the rural sections can be added. These maps should be very complete as to such details as location of buildings, property lines, public and private roads, and other similar details. It will be an expensive undertaking but will prove invaluable not only to the Zoning Department but to other County departments as well. The cost of this survey should be apportioned, over a number of years, as the work progresses.

Change of Enforcement Methods Some change seems advisable with respect to methods of enforcement of zoning regulations. Many violations occur without the knowledge of the Zoning Department. The existing system, established in 1908, of depending upon the District Building Inspectors has not been entirely satisfactory. It is suggested that full time men on a salary basis should be employed to enforce zoning and building regulations. Assessments should be handled by another agency.

Establishment of a County Planning Commission While the establishment of a complete and comprehensive zoning plan is a great step forward in promoting the orderly development and growth of the County, other problems are now and will continue to present themselves as the County's population continues to increase.

New roads, new schools, sewer and water facilities, public parks and playgrounds, fire and police protection, and various other public services will have to be provided.

It would seem desirable that careful thought and study be given to the future development of the County so that its growth will not be permitted to

proceed without some direction and control. This future development must be made to fit into some definite pattern or plan designed to promote the health, safety, and happiness of the future residents and to foresee and provide for the most practical and efficient means of providing the governmental service they will require. The Zoning Department recommends the creation of a Planning Commission to investigate and study these and related problems.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Establishment of a Department of Building Inspection 1/ A Building Inspection Department should be established to operate in conjunction with the Zoning Department. The head of this department should be a Buildings Engineer, a graduate engineer and preferably a structural engineer. Under present conditions a Chief Building Inspector and several assistant building inspectors would be sufficient. The building inspectors would be responsible for the checking of all building construction and would work with the Zoning Department as well, so as to have efficient administration of Zoning regulations. These should be full-time jobs on a salary basis.

The Commissioners should be empowered to establish permit fees for building permits, which fees should be paid to the County Treasurer. The schedule of permit fees should be such as to cover all costs of building inspection and regulation, as well as costs of zoning regulations. Different permits should be issued for different classes of work, such as new buildings, alterations, rezoning or removing of buildings, miscellaneous structures, etc., and completion certificates should be required. Applications for permits should be approved by all interested departments such as Zoning, Metropolitan, Health, Highways, etc., before being granted.

1/ This statement was prepared from material submitted by Mr. Bayard P. Fonda, Building Engineer.

A minimum permit fee of \$3.00 to \$5.00 would seem reasonable, the amount to be increased in accordance with the size of the building and type of construction. In 1941 the County issued approximately 7,000 permits. The County should collect, in permit fees, \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00 per year under normal conditions, which should be ample to operate the Zoning and Building Departments and enforce all regulations without expense to the tax-payers. Under the existing system the Zoning Department's current budget of \$26,000.00 is at the expense of all taxpayers.

Establishment of a Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate ^{1/} A Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate should be set up by law, with a staff of full-time assessors. The Bureau should consist of a Chief, one or more assessment engineers and such number of assessors as may, from time to time, be required. These men, appointed by the County Commissioners, should be on a salary basis. The Bureau should prepare assessment maps of the County as a record for ready reference in the interest of more equitable assessment of land, making use of the comprehensive maps hereinbefore recommended.

Appeals should be heard by the County Commissioners or a Board of Tax Appeals of three members.

Rotating assessments should be established so that approximately 1/5 of the County would be re-assessed each year, in addition to the assessments on all new buildings. It should be arranged so that the assessors may be assigned to any district. It would then be possible to use the same assessors to re-assess all parts of the County. In this way inequalities in assessments in different districts would be eliminated.

The establishment of a Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate would result in a saving in assessment cost to the County. The cost of re-assessment should be spread over 5-year periods. This cost of the re-assessment

^{1/} This statement was prepared from material submitted by Mr. Bayard P. Fonda, Building Engineer.

The establishment of a Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate would result in a saving in assessment cost to the County. The cost of re-assessment should be spread over 5-year periods. This cost of the re-assessment of 1939 was \$130,000.00, which was not excessive considering the magnitude and the time required for the job. Over a 5-year period this amounts to \$26,000.00 per annum. Under the existing system, this cost of \$26,000.00 must be added to the annual commissions paid to assessors for the assessment of new property. These commissions have been averaging about \$25,000.00 per annum, which makes a total annual cost of \$51,000.00 under the existing system.

Under the proposed system of establishing a Bureau, the annual cost, including all re-assessments, should not exceed \$35,000.00 to \$40,000.00 per annum, not to mention the increased revenue accruing to the County by the continuous elimination of existing inequalities in assessments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Zoning Commission

1. Complete survey made of the County and recorded on maps.
2. Full-time employees on a salary to enforce zoning and building regulations.
3. Establish a County Planning Commission.
4. Establish a Department of Building Inspection.
5. Establish a Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate, with full-time salaried assessors.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Zoning and Building Departments of Baltimore County Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group	NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
A	Preparation of a master map of the County	<u>1/</u>		
A	Full-time men on salary to enforce zoning and building regulations		<u>2/</u>	
A	Establishment of County Planning Commission	-	-	S
A	Establishment of Building Inspection Department	-	-	S
A	Establishment of Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate		- 10,000	

1/ See recommendation of Baltimore County Metropolitan District

2/ Cost to be covered by permit fees.

Submitted By

John F. Fineman

Title Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County

BALTIMORE COUNTY WELFARE BOARD

Mrs. Grace E. Cockey, Director of Welfare

FUNCTION

The Baltimore County Welfare Board is charged with the administration of Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Public Assistance to Needy Blind, General Public Assistance, and, since January 1942, Child Welfare Service.

Specific Duties of the County Welfare Organization Some of the specific duties involved include:

1. Certifying eligible persons for State Aid-Child Care.
2. Granting permission for separation of mother and child.
3. Issuing licenses for care of children.
4. Issuing licenses for care of aged.
5. Investigating for Selective Service.
6. Investigating financial status of applicants for care in the State mental hospitals.
7. Investigating financial status of applicants for private hospital care at County expense.
8. Investigating financial status of applicants for care in the County Home at County expense.
9. Mobilization of welfare services to the war economy.
10. Meeting out-of-town inquiries and requests for assistance.

ORGANIZATION

The local department of welfare, known in each county as the County Welfare Board, is a part of the local county government and at the same time a part of the state-wide organization. The County Welfare Boards were legalized in 1935 and placed under the direction of the Board of State Aid and Charities, which, in 1939, became the State Board of Public Welfare.

The law describes the County Welfare Board as "an administrative department of the local government," but all of its activities in which the State participate financially are "subject to the supervision, direction and control of the State Department of Public Welfare." The local welfare department is a part of a State plan which is locally administered and State supervised. Moreover, the State shares in all of the public assistance benefits offered by the Federal Social Security Act (passed in 1935) and, in order to do so, agrees, among other things, that:

1. There shall be supervision of local administration by a State agency with rule making powers.
2. There shall be State financial participation.
3. The methods of administration shall assume efficient operation of the plan.

State Plan of Operation In order to receive federal financial assistance, the State prepares and submits a State plan, consisting of laws, rules and regulations, manual of policy, description of organization, personnel and general administrative practice. This plan, when approved, is kept currently up-to-date and represents the defined base of operation, not only between the Social Security Board and the State but also between the State Department of Public Welfare and the local units.

The manual is part of the State plan. It is the written body of practice from which the Board members, staff, clients, and general public can learn how the welfare departments, local and State, carry out the purpose for which they exist.

Local Operation The local departments of welfare are the active functioning bodies which extend the services created by law. It is to these offices that clients come to state their need and to learn if they are entitled to assistance under the laws of this State.

It is also to the local office that persons apply for a variety of services authorized under the statute. The local department thus gives information, receives applications, makes investigations, determines and pays the amount of the grant, makes continuing investigations, and changes and cancels grants when necessary. The State Board of Public Welfare is described by law as the "central coordinating and directing agency" of welfare activities.

The County Board The County Board consists of seven members, one of whom is a County Commissioner. Each member (excepting the Commissioner, whose term is one year) serves for a six year term without pay. The County Commissioners appoint new members from a list approved by the State Board of Public Welfare. The Board elects its own chairman annually.

Duties of the County Board Some of the specific duties of the Board are:

1. To review and adopt an annual budget for submission to the State Board of Public Welfare, after which it is submitted to the County Commissioners for levy. The State Board sets a maximum amount of State funds available for each type of assistance. Within this framework the local Board makes decisions which require knowledge of local conditions.
2. To formulate local policy consistent with the State plan.
3. To initiate, determine urgency of need for, and readiness of agency to assume a new function.
4. To study, identify, and bring to the attention of proper authorities areas and incidents of unmet need.
5. To participate in and sometimes assume active leadership for the development of a community plan for social welfare.

6. To evaluate current policy and practice for the State Department, to suggest areas that need change and improvement, and to test out new proposals.
7. To interpret the program to the community.
8. To appoint members of the staff from eligible lists furnished by the State Employment Commission.

Personnel of Staff The staff of the Baltimore County Welfare Board now consists of the following:

1 Executive Secretary	6 Senior Social Workers
2 Supervisors	3 Junior Case Workers
1 Finance Officer	2 Senior Stenographers
1 Child Welfare Worker	3 Junior Stenographers

The Executive Secretary, assisted by the Supervisors, is responsible for the direction and operation of the agency in all of its aspects. Applicants and recipients are served by Junior Case Workers, as well as Social Workers, who interview in the office and in the field.

The size of the staff is determined by means of a measurement provided by the State Board of Public Welfare, which sets the minimum qualifications for each position.

Finance The amount of local funds contributed to each program is fixed by state law. Under the existing legislation the various categories are financed as shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9
BALTIMORE COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT
SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR EXPENDITURES

Category	Local	State	Federal
Old Age Assistance			
To Recipients	1/6	2/6	3/6
Burials	1/3	2/3	-
Aid to Dependent Children	1¢ per \$100 assessable property	Difference between total expenditures and sum of local and federal contributions.	1/2
Public Assistance to Needy Blind			
To Recipients	35%	15%	50%
Burials	1/3	2/3	-
General Public Assistance	50%	50%	-
Administration	20%	80% less Federal contribution. Taken care of by State Department of Public Welfare	
Child Welfare Services		Baltimore County Welfare Board did not assume responsibility for Child Welfare Services until January 1942	

The books are kept, expenditures made, reports prepared, etc., by a Finance Officer. The State Board audits these accounts every six months in every local department. The Social Security Board audits occasionally, no regular periods having been established.

A tabulation of the expenditures for 1939-1940 and 1940-1941, by classifications and by sources of funds, is given in Appendix 19. The decrease in

the period 1940-1941 over the preceding year is a reflection of the rising employment furnished by the war industries.

PROGRAM 1/

1/ The Baltimore County Welfare Board was unable to forecast a long term program in view of the uncertainty of the many controlling factors.

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Horace B. Derrick, County Agent

FUNCTION

The County Extension Service, created on January 19, 1914 by the passage by Congress of the Federal Smith-Lever Cooperative Extension Act, is designed to carry to farmers better practices in agriculture. The farmer is thus acquainted with the findings of the Federal Agricultural Research Department and the State Agricultural Experiment Station through demonstrations on farms, meetings of farmers, and visits to individual farms. The County Extension work is supported by Federal, State, and County funds.

ORGANIZATION

Personnel The present staff of the Agricultural Extension Service consists of the County Agent, who is responsible to the Director, State Extension Service, University of Maryland, who makes the appointment with the approval of the County Commissioners; an Assistant County Agent; and two stenographers or office assistants.

The office of the County Agent is neither an operating, maintaining, or financing agency. Its function, advisory or supervisory, is to help the farmers to better solutions of their problems. This does not call for a large corps of workers. The dissemination of information and advice is possible with a small expert staff.

All increases in staff are subject to authorization by the Director of the State Extension Service.

Relationship to County Commissioners While there is no direct responsibility to the County Commissioners, the County Agent consults them from time to time regarding the agricultural extension work and reports

his activities and program to them periodically.

Cost of Extension Work The County Extension budget for 1942 for agricultural work was \$6,400 ^{1/} which is exclusive of the County appropriation for Home Demonstration Agent work. This appropriation reflects the increased financial support by the County of the Extension work. The appropriations for the past five years were:

1938	-	\$ 4,050.00
1939	-	4,310.00
1940	-	4,820.00
1941	-	5,080.00
1942	-	6,400.00

The total budget for the Extension work is prepared by the Director of the State Extension Service in consultation with the County Agent and presented to the County Commissioners who decide upon the County appropriation for cooperative Extension work for the County.

This County appropriation is about a half, or a little more than half, of the cost of the work in the County. The remainder is paid by the State and Federal funds through the State. In addition to the preceding contribution, additional State and Federal funds support the State Extension Service, the Federal Extension Service, and the Extension Specialists. The latter specialists in all phases of agriculture are maintained to render agricultural extension service to Baltimore County through the County Agent.

Payment for Enlarging Facilities In general, the Extension Service would look to the County to provide quarters and equipment although the State and Federal Governments are by no means excluded from assisting. If, for example, quarters could be secured in the Post Office Building at Towson there would be no charge to the County.

^{1/} This amount does not include the State and Federal funds appropriated for County Agent Extension work in the County.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

The number of farms in Baltimore County increased by 324, or 9.5 per cent, during the decade 1930 to 1940. Appendix 20 gives a complete comparative census of agriculture in Baltimore County. During this same period, land in farms decreased 10,201 acres and resulted in a reduction in the average sized farm. Productive livestock increased and work stock decreased; cows for milk production increased 7.0 per cent, hog numbers jumped 69.0 per cent; the number of turkeys raised more than doubled by increasing from 8,172 to 19,373, and the horse population decreased by 828 or 13.9 per cent.

Baltimore County led all Maryland counties in the production of alfalfa in 1940 with 6,283 acres, an increase of 78.3 per cent over that reported in 1930. Dairymen are turning to barley for feed, the acreage increasing from 1,332 to 5,160 acres. Wheat was reduced by 5,922 acres or a loss of 29.1 per cent, oats dropped 20.6 per cent, corn 5.3 per cent, and potatoes were reduced by 56.3 per cent.

The relative position of Baltimore County in the agricultural picture of the State is given in Appendix 20. From the statistics given, it will be noted that Baltimore County, of the twenty-three counties in Maryland, ranks first in the number of farms; population; value of land and buildings, both total and per acre, farms reporting motor trucks, farms reporting homes electrically lighted; farms on hard surfaced roads, and acres and yield of alfalfa. The County ranks second in the acres of vegetables harvested for sale; total eggs produced; mature chickens; sheep and lambs; and oats produced.

WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENT

The principal agricultural industries of Baltimore County are dairying, vegetable production, poultry, livestock, fruit and general farming.

Dairying County Agent and Extension Service work with the dairy industry of the County deals primarily with the problems of food production; more efficient milk production per cow; improved herd sires; furnishing plans for sanitary barn construction; and marketing.

Vegetable Production The work with vegetable production, to which 13,951 acres are devoted, consists of recommendations for insect and disease control; recommendations of improved varieties; soil tests and fertilizer recommendations; promoting production of vegetable and canning crops essential to war needs; and promoting better marketing practice.

Poultry Service in this field consists of supplying information on certified hatcheries and chicks; methods of feeding; control and prevention of disease and parasites; and methods of marketing poultry and eggs.

Live Stock Beef cattle production in the County was stimulated by the fine results obtained in 1934 when, due to the drought in the western states, 1,567 steers were pastured in Baltimore County. The number of beef cattle herds for breeding purposes has increased during recent years and is still on the increase. The Agent has furnished information on feeding and other livestock problems.

This work has been organized, together with dairying and other livestock production, into a program called "Livestock Feeding and Home Grown Feed Production Program."

Swine production in Baltimore County is likewise increasing. Here the work of the County Agent involves assisting farmers in producing breeding stock; recommending housing plans, feed formulas, and pasture crops. The Agent has an organized program for the control of hog cholera.

Baltimore County is famed for its horses, especially thoroughbreds and saddle horses, as well as good farm work horses. A number of nationally known racing stables are located in the County. Several well known cross-

country races are held in the County. The County Agent assists these farmers with problems dealing with pasture improvement; hay production; and soil tests and fertilizer recommendations.

Fruit The County Agent, through the Extension Service, holds demonstrations in pruning orchards; furnishes all commercial and home orchard growers with spraying schedules; confers regarding individual orchard management problems; promotes conservation in the orchard; and assists with marketing information.

General Farming There are a number of farms in the County which are classified as "general farms". On these are usually raised some corn, wheat, hay, canning crops, such as peas, tomatoes, and stringless beans, and kept a few head of dairy cattle or steers and some poultry. The Office of County Agent is always available to these farmers in meeting their problems.

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY AGENT

In addition to the work of the County Agent and Extension Service in relation to the agricultural industry, there are numerous other activities and problems.

Federal Agricultural Conservation Program This Federal program deals with the production control of certain surplus crops, of which wheat and corn affect Baltimore County. The program also involves soil building practices. Approximately 2,000 Baltimore County farms are participating in some phases of this program. The County Agent is responsible for the educational phase of the Program and serves as Secretary to the County Committee of three farmers and sixty-three community committeemen in promoting and carrying out the provisions of the Federal Program in the County.

Soil Conservation All of the agricultural lands of Baltimore and Harford Counties are included in the "Gunpowder Falls-Deer Creek Soil Conservation District," organized under the State Law of 1937. The Federal

Soil Conservation Service and the County Agent are cooperating with the District in preventing soil erosion and maintaining and improving the conservation of the soil.

Japanese Beetle Control The year 1942 finds Baltimore County generally experiencing its heaviest infestation with Japanese Beetles. This pest, which will continue to infest the County until natural or artificial control is secured, is a serious problem. The County Agent, cooperating with the University of Maryland and the United States Department of Agriculture appoints a committee of citizens of the County to assist in determining, promoting, and supervising the control program in the County.

Baltimore County - U. S. D. A. War Board To meet many of the war-time emergency programs involving agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture has set up a County - U. S. D. A. War Board. The Board establishes crop production goals to meet the war-time farm production program, promotes Federal programs, such as the Salvage Program, involving the collection of scrap rubber, iron, steel, metals, paper, and rags; acts upon requests for permits for farm building construction; sees that the Committees on Farm Labor Problems are set up to assist with production problems, and handles other problems of this type.

PROGRAM

While the planning program for Baltimore County is considered a "long-range" program, the period of years, namely, six to ten, would not be considered a "long-range" program for agriculture. The agricultural program for this six to ten year period as seen by the County Agent is as follows: Note that the program, involving advice, supervision, and education, does not call for large capital expenditures or investment, but rather a continuation and expansion of the assistance already offered.

Dairying

1. Promote the increased production of milk to meet the present demands of the War Emergency, both nationally and to supply the greatly increased population of Baltimore County and Baltimore City.

2. Assist farmers with dairy feed production programs, with the following crops:

Pasture
Hay - especially alfalfa
Corn
Barley
Wheat

3. Continue assistance, with operation of the Baltimore County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, to eliminate low-producing cows and to increase the efficiency of dairy herd production.

4. Furnish plans for dairy building construction, for efficiency and to meet requirements of the Baltimore City Health Department.

5. Assist farmers to improve their dairy herds by selection of better herd sires.

6. Cooperate with farmers and the County, State, and Federal Governments in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

7. Confer with farmers relative to meeting Baltimore City Health Department requirements in the production of milk for the Baltimore market.

8. Promote 4-H Dairy Club work.

9. Assist farmers with the curtailment of milk production, following the War, if necessary.

Vegetable Production

1. Promote the production of canning crops ^{1/} such as

Tomatoes

Peas

Stringless Beans

^{1/} These are three of the most essential crops needed for canning purposes to meet the War Emergency.

2. Assist in the treatment and control of insects and diseases injurious to vegetable crops.
3. Make soil tests and fertilizer recommendations.
4. Continue work with growers in regard to variety tests, demonstrations with and marketing of spinach.
5. Assist vegetable growers in maintaining a supply of labor.
6. Assist vegetable growers in adjusting vegetable production after the War, to meet market demands, when necessary. ^{2/}

Poultry The poultry industry of Baltimore County has greatly expanded to meet the increased local demands. This increased production is anticipated as necessary for the duration of the War and for approximately four years thereafter. The detailed program in poultry is as follow.

1. Assist producers by furnishing plans for poultry house construction.
2. Assist poultry producers by furnishing information on feeding poultry for egg production and on feeding and rearing chicks and marketing poultry.
3. Assist with poultry disease and parasite prevention and control.
4. Furnish timely news letters on pertinent poultry production problems to members enrolled in "Poultry Production Project".
5. Assist with turkey production management.
6. Promote 4-H Poultry Club work.

2/ The population of Baltimore City and the Metropolitan area has and is continuing to increase materially, thus requiring a larger supply of fresh vegetables and canning crops, locally in addition to the national demands. It is believed that this demand will continue for at least four years following the War, probably the increased population of the area, the taking over of some farm lands for industrial uses and the housing of industrial workers will offset any vegetable or canning crop reduction program within the six to ten year period now being studied.

Livestock Beef production will probably be stressed for the duration of the War and for several years immediately following. Beef will be in demand, there is already talk of meat rationing, and increased production is essential to the national food problem. In addition, the slaughtering of cattle in war occupied areas will create a heavy demand for breeding stock.

1. Assist County growers with feeding and management problems, primarily through the "Livestock Feeding and Home Grown Feed Production Program."

2. Promote 4-H Baby Beef work.

Swine

1. Continue program to prevent and eradicate hog cholera.
2. Assist in locating pure-bred and high grade breeding stock.
3. Furnish information on housing and feeding swine.
4. Promote 4-H Pig Club work.

Fruit In recognition of the importance of fresh and canned fruit for the War effort, continue to furnish fruit growers with information on spraying, pruning, marketing, and general fruit management problems.

Federal Agricultural Conservation Program

1. Assist in carrying out provision of the Federal Agricultural Conservation Program by conducting the educational work and by conferring with the County Committee in the administration of the program.

2. Cooperate with the A. A. A. County Committee in the Federal Marketing Quota Provisions.

Soil Conservation

1. Assist the supervisors of the Gunpowder Falls-Deer Creek Soil Conservation District as an advisory member of the Board.
2. Promote the educational part of the program.

County - U. S. D. A. War Board

1. Promote all phases of the agricultural program assigned to the County - U. S. D. A. War Board.
2. Serve as secretary of the above Board.

Japanese Beetle Control

1. Bring Japanese Beetle under control by continuing the trapping program and applying Milky White Disease Spore Dust on all farms in the County and in each block in the residential sections.

Increased Personnel and Facilities The greatly increased demands upon the County Agricultural Agent and the Extension Service this early in the War, and the probable further demands as the War continues, as well as the adjustment of agriculture in the County, State, and Nation, in the post-war program require a larger staff and additional facilities over those now available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Extension Service

Only those factors in the program which require capital outlay are included in these following recommendations.

1. Employ at least one additional Assistant County Agent.
2. Employ one additional Stenographic Clerk.
3. Increase the office equipment, furniture, supplies, and travel expenses to meet the needs of the additional staff.
4. Rent additional office space, ultimately to consist of three rooms, each approximately 14' x 16'.
5. Secure the use of an auditorium to accommodate at least one hundred people, to use for meetings of Committees; Boards; group meetings such as Victory Garden meetings, Dairy Herd Improvement meetings, meetings of fruit growers, meetings of dairymen, poultry producers, vegetable growers,

and 4-H Club leader conferences and County-wide meetings.

6. Additional equipment to promote more efficiently the agricultural educational program of the County Agent and Extension Service in the County.

BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND

BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION

SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

Department Baltimore County Agricultural Extension Service Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By By No. Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease -- in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
	A	Employment of additional Assistant County Agent		+2,100	S
	A	Employment of additional Stenographic Clerk		+1,200	S
	A	Increase of office equipment, furniture, supplies and travel expenses		+788 ^{1/}	S
	A	Increase of office space		+900 ^{2/}	S
	A	Use of auditorium space to accommodate at least 100 people	-	-	S
	A	Additional equipment to promote more efficiently the agricultural educational program in the County	900		S

- 1/ A portion of this is for office furniture which may be furnished by the Post Office Submitted By Horace B. Service Department
- 2/ If space is available and furnished Title County Agent by Post Office, this may be eliminated

BALTIMORE COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mary O. Odell, Librarian 1/

FUNCTION

The function of the library association, as expressed by the librarian is threefold:

1. To give a means of attaining that "vision without which the people perish."
2. To provide such books and information as help in earning a living.
3. To provide wholesome, beneficial recreation.

ORGANIZATION

The Baltimore County Library Association has been formed by the meeting of small local units. It serves any resident who comes to its doors. Exhibit 19, shows the distribution of the existing and proposed library facilities.

Origin In December 1935, one hundred books were collected by the Women's Club of Towson, with the hope that this would serve as a nucleus for a public library at Towson. This hope has been realized. The strong public sentiment behind the effort, shown in gifts and memberships, a few as high as \$25.00, the volunteer help from many people and donations of books, is responsible for the development of the present library association. The various names by which it has been known "The Orange Crate Library", the "Shoestring Library", "The Towson Library" and finally "The Baltimore County Library Association", are indicative of its growth.

Personnel The present personnel engaged in public library work in the County consists of:

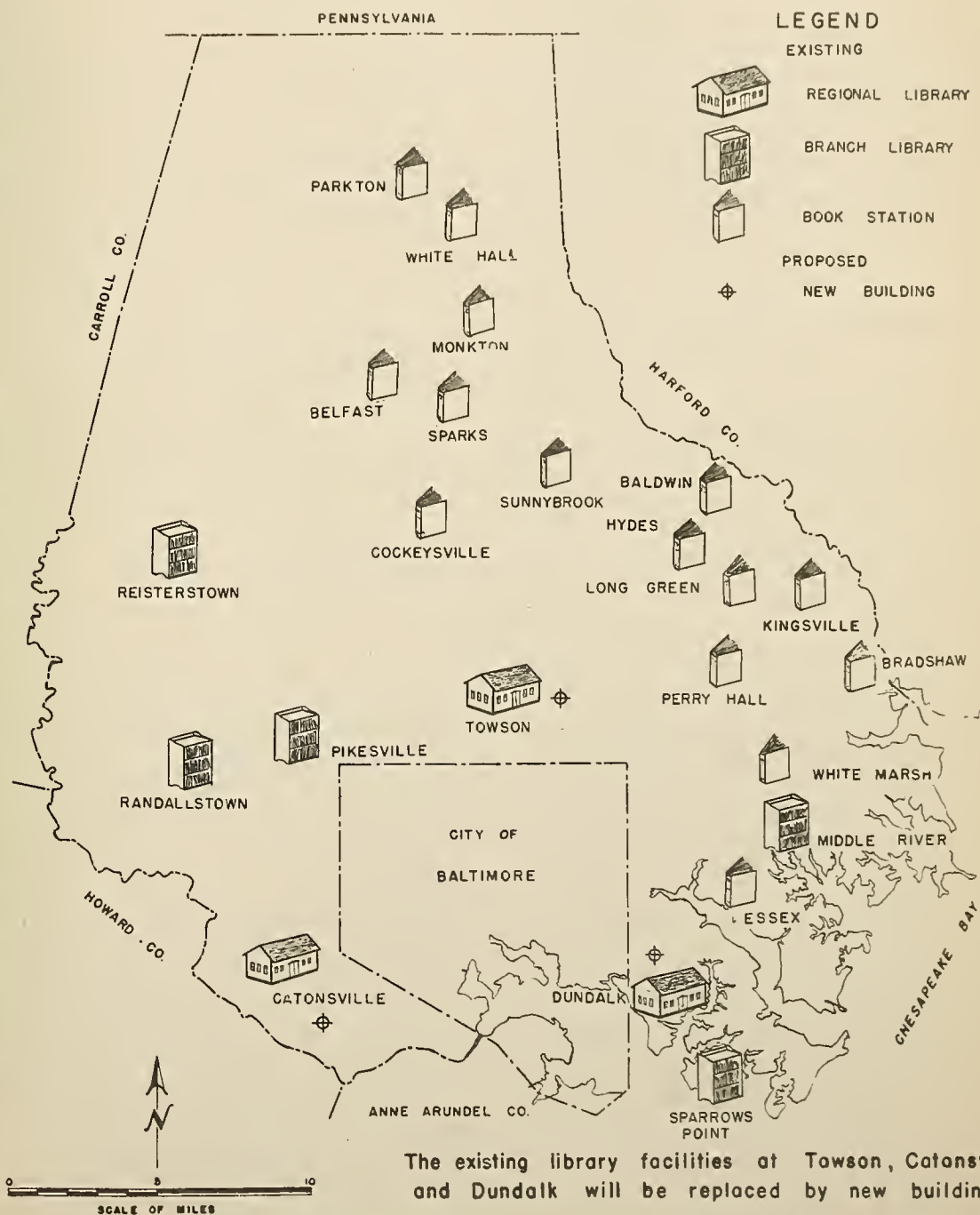
1/ The three libraries in the County, one each at Towson, Catonsville, and Dundalk, are incorporated as three independent agencies. This report while submitted by the Towson Library, has been prepared on a county-wide basis.

EXHIBIT 19

BALTIMORE COUNTY

PROPOSED LIBRARY FACILITIES

(EXISTING AND PROPOSED)



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Towson

1 half time librarian
 1 half time clerical and loan desk
 assistant
 1 additional worker on Saturday

Catonsville

1 full time librarian
 1 half time assistant

Dundalk

1 part time librarian

Volunteer workers, averaging the full time of one to two persons weekly (recently diminished by war exigencies) augment the paid staff. The volunteer workers are fine in spirit and give excellent service, but the schedule is subject to interruptions for home duties and emergencies.

Past Work of Association The work of the Library Association from 1936 to the present time is shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

BALTIMORE COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, INC.

SUMMARY OF WORK
1936 to 1942

Year	Contribution From County	Voluntary Contributions	Actual Expenditures	Number of Books	Borrowers	Circulation
1936		\$385.00	\$ 385.00	1,850	800	5,154
1937		350.00	350.00	3,375	1,200	10,797
1938	\$ 300.00	200.00	454.90	4,000	2,000	15,362
1939	1,000.00	452.50	1,300.97	5,450	2,500	20,508
1940	3,000.00	368.35	3,328.43	8,500	3,000	27,822
1941	5,000.00 ^{1/}	366.03	5,114.79	10,000	3,500	37,388
1942	9,000.00 ^{2/}			10,550	3,575 ^{2/}	

^{1/} Includes \$1,000 each for Dundalk and Catonsville

^{2/} Includes \$3,000 for Catonsville and \$2,730 for Dundalk

^{3/} As of May 20, 1942

Future of Association Baltimore County, like every other community in the United States will, as time goes on, probably be increasingly expected to provide a service which is of such general use to its citizens that all and not a few should bear the burden of its support.

People indifferent to the aims of the Library Association have argued that readers could go to the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore City but those who say this do not realize that it is not free to the countians. The time, inconvenience and expense of going to the City libraries are serious handicaps. The need of county people for books cannot, therefore, be measured by use and requests at the Enoch Pratt Library.

The possibilities for library service in Baltimore County have had only the surface scratched. The population, estimated at from 207 to 220 thousand, would justify facilities far beyond those available. The program which follows is a plan for the future to enable the Baltimore County Library Association to provide satisfactory and adequate services.

PROGRAM

The fact that construction and new equipment will be deferred for the duration of the war, is no reason why plans for the future may not be made. Actually, it is probably the best time to plan, since there will be time for study and evaluation without danger of the investment being handicapped through hasty action.

Books Of all the elements making up a library the most important is books. While the accumulation of 10,500 books since 1936 has been gratifying, it is far from what is desired. Baltimore County should set as a goal 50,000 county owned library books by 1950. Of these 25,000 should be quartered at the Towson Library.

Housing Facilities for Regional Libraries In Baltimore County the proper housing of library facilities is highly essential. Three buildings are needed.

1. A regional library for Towson and vicinity, which would be the county headquarters, serving the north end of the county, and housing the administrative quarters and books for the proposed Bookmobile.

2. A regional library for Catonsville and vicinity.

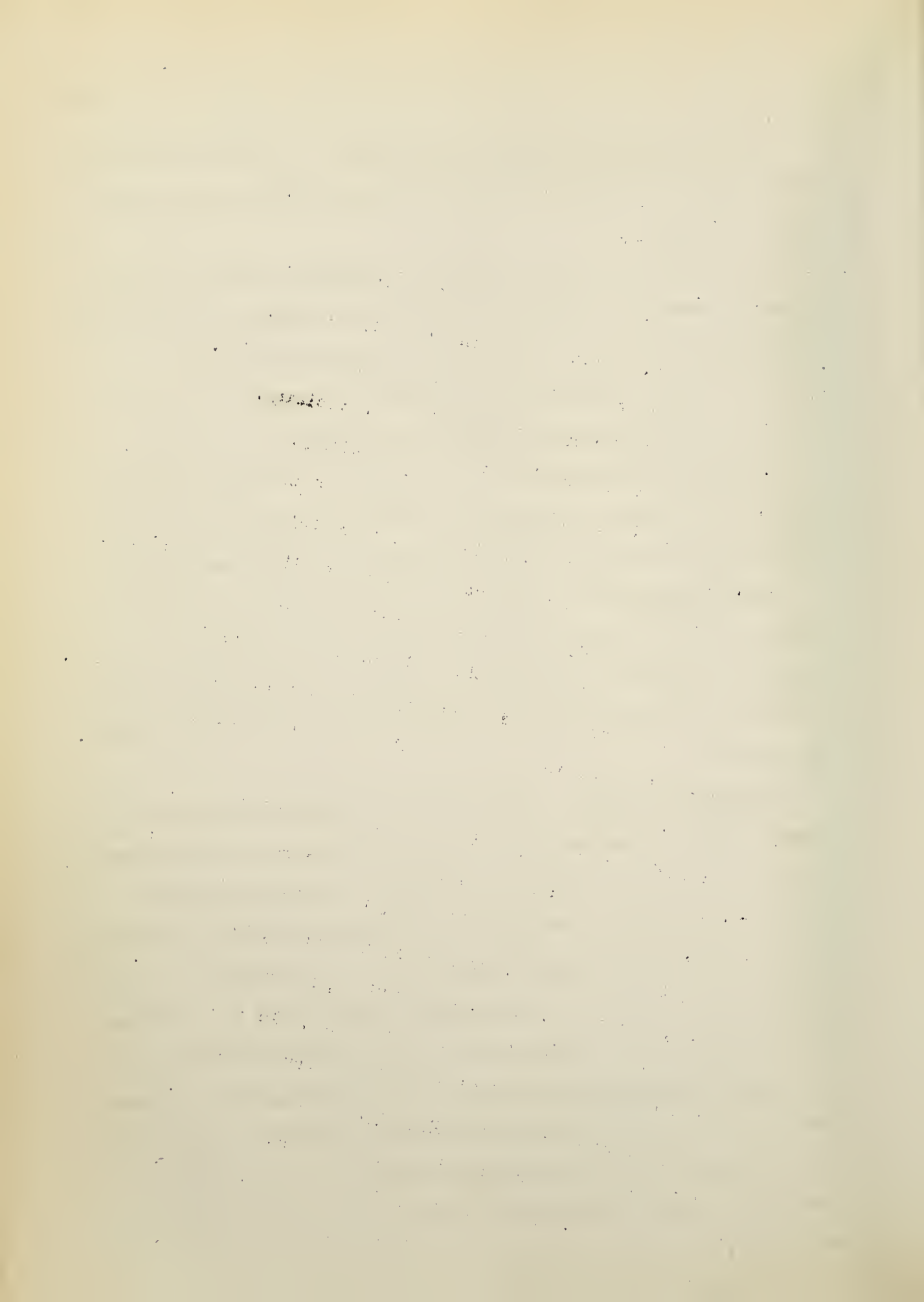
3. A regional library for Dundalk and vicinity.

The library at Frederick is a good example of the type of building desired. The plans and specifications for these buildings should be in keeping with advice from competent architects and library authorities.

Secondary Quarters Other smaller library buildings or rented quarters should be secured for the following towns and villages: Randallstown, Pikesville, Reisterstown, Sparrows Point and Middle River. The library at Glen Burnie is an excellent example of the type of building desired.

Smaller Sub-branches In order that the outlying districts may be served, smaller sub-branches, rented rooms, or stations in schools, Sunday schools, stores or homes should be established at Whitehall, Parkton, Belfast, Sparks, Monkton, Sunnybrook, Long Green, Kinksville, White Marsh, Bradshaw, Perry Hall, Essex, Cockeysville, Hydes and Baldwin. These locations would be added to as need justified. In addition to a small deposit collection these stations would be served by the bookmobiles.

Temporary Improvement for Towson In the interim, until a library building can be secured for Towson, an adequately furnished reading room is badly needed. The present quarters, aside from the buildings, are furnished by equipment picked up in various homes as gifts or in second-hand places.



Bookmobile For the purpose of making books available to the most people and encouraging more to read, a Bookmobile is needed. These travelling libraries permit a circulation of books impossible to the stationary library. The popularity of the Bookmobiles in these communities which have used them is sufficient evidence of the value of this service.

Personnel The above program will call for increased personnel, which, exclusive of janitors and occasional helpers, would be as follows:

1. A first class library administrator in charge of Towson and the Bookmobile work at a salary of \$2,500 to \$3,000.
2. A circulation assistant, a cataloguer, to do reference work also, and a children's librarian.
3. The trained full-time librarian at Catonsville and another at Dundalk.
4. Two assistants each at Catonsville and Dundalk.
5. For the Bookmobile - a driver, a fully trained librarian, and an assistant.

Financing the Program In presenting the above program the Baltimore County Library Association has planned for the future. How far in the future is dependent on the rate at which money is made available.

The American Library Association sets \$1.00 per capita as the average cost of adequate library service (with certain exceptions). Baltimore County in 1942 spent \$.05 per capita. To suggest a leap from that figure to the standard set in the Library Association is impractical. However the per capita expenditure, as soon as feasible, should be raised to at least \$.25 and ultimately, if war or post-war conditions permit, to \$.50. What the resident of Baltimore County spends on either a good magazine, a cheap book, a moving picture show or carfare to the city libraries

would support a library that would contribute materially to the education, culture and pleasure of the county.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Baltimore County Library Association

1. Provide more books, 5,000 new books over a two-year period is urgent, 10,000 additional books by 1950 is essential, and another 25,000 books for the whole county in 1950 is desirable.
2. Provide proper building, equipment and furniture at Towson.
3. Ultimately increase the personnel by adding 10 new assistants and making the present part-time employment on a full-time basis.
4. Provide a regional library at Catonsville.
5. Furnish Bookmobile service.
6. Provide a regional library at Dundalk.
7. Secure rented quarters or smaller buildings at Randallstown, Fikesville, Reisterstown, Sparrows Point, and Middle River.
8. Secure rented or free quarters at Whitehall, Parkton, Belfast, Sparks, Monkton, Sunnybrook, Long Green, Kingsville, White Marsh, Bradshaw, Perry Hall, Essex, Cockeysville, Hydes and Baldwin.

**BALTIMORE COUNTY
MARYLAND**

**BALTIMORE COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS**

**MARYLAND STATE PLANNING
COMMISSION**

**SIX-YEAR PROGRAM
DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY**

Department Baltimore County Library Association

Date September 15, 1942

Departmental Priority By No. By Group		NAME OF PROJECT	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Operating Budget	Nature of Project Construction (C) Service (S)
1	A	Towson - New library building and equipment	52,000	+2,000	C
	A	Countywide - 5,000 new books over a two-year period	7,000		Equipment
	A	Countywide - Bookmobile and staff	1,200		S
	A	Countywide increased personnel as system develops, ultimately fifteen		+23,000 ^{1/}	S
	B	Towson - 25,000 books by 1950	20,000		S
1	B	Catonsville - New library building	52,000		C
	B	Rented or free quarters secured at Whitehall, Parkton, Belfast, Sparks, Monkton, Synnybrook, Long Green, Kingsville, Whitmarsh, Bradshaw, Perry Hall, Essex, Cockeysville, Hydes, and Baldwin	-	-	S
1	C	Library buildings at Randallstown, Pikesville, Reisterstown, Sparrows Point, and Middle River	125,000	+7,500	C
2	C	Dundalk - New library building	52,000		C
3	C	Countywide, including Towson, 50,000 books by 1950	15,000		S

^{1/} total by 1950

Submitted By Mary Osborn Odell

Title Librarian

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICES

A - URGENT

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
A study of ownership and control of the water and sewerage systems	\$ -	\$
Creation of a Planning Commission for the county.	1/	1/
A complete topographic survey for the entire Metropolitan District.	500,000	-
A staff for work on cost data and district records.		+ 1,000
1/ See Zoning Department recommendation.		

A study of ownership and control of the water and sewerage systems

Creation of a Planning Commission for the county.

A complete topographic survey for the entire Metropolitan District.

A staff for work on cost data and district records.

1/ See Zoning Department recommendation.

Establishment of a Baltimore County Planning Commission.

Preparation of a master map of the County.

More discretion allowed department in awarding roads contracts

Title to sections of roads traded with the State to eliminate divided ownership

A 5 per cent increase allowed for the maintenance of roads

1/ See Report of Zoning Commission.

2/ See Report of Metropolitan District.

B - DESIRABLE

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
	\$	\$

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

\$

\$

\$

C - DEFERRABLE

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
	\$	\$

OFFICE OF COUNTY ROADS ENGINEER

Available funds set aside for the purchase of rights-of-way in accordance with a master road plan.

optional

Plans and specifications for proposed roads prepared in the period of decreased construction

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICES

A - URGENT

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
A home delivery program.	\$	\$
Present nursing staff increased, gradually to a total of 43.		\$10,300 1/
State Enabling Act permitting County Health Department to make its own food and health regulations.		-
Expansion of work of all clinics.		2/
Establishment of prenatal and postnatal clinics.		2/
Extension of work of venereal disease treatment.		2/
Addition of full-time dentist to staff.		+ 5,000
Abolishment of positions of health officers.		- 3,000

1/ This is an annual increase for 5 nurses per year until desired number has been reached (5 years).

2/ These costs are represented by increases in nursing staff.

B - DESIRABLE

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
Extension of water and sewerage systems as rapidly as possible in the built-up sections of the county.	\$	\$
Consideration of recreational facilities in the county long range program.	3/	
These are functions of the Metropolitan District		

BALTIMORE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

C - DEFERRABLE

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
	\$	\$

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICES

A - U R G E N T

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
-----------------	---------------------------------------	---

\$

\$

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

This agency has no recommendations
for construction projects at this
time

\$

\$

B - D E S I R A B L E

SECOND TWO YEAR PROGRAM

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
-----------------	---------------------------------------	---

Total
Estimated
Capital
Cost

Annual
Increase +
Decrease -
in Annual
Budget

Name of Project

BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Increase Personnel by eight men for
Edgemere Fire House

+ 16,000

Additional Legislative Authority for
inspection and enforcement of rules.

-

-

Increase of Personnel over six years,
to 200

+ 24,000 1/

Rename rank of officers in accordance
with duties performed

-

Change of present 12-hour day to an
8-hour day

+100,000

More rigid application of merit system

1/ This increase would be annually
for 5 years, a total increase
at \$120,000 a year.

-

-

(continued)

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICES

A - U R G E N T

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
Establishment of a Board of Juvenile Delinquency	\$ -	\$ -
Lease of County Almshouse farm to provide provisions and work	2,500	-
Initiation, with adjoining counties, of a joint study of the possibility of jail consolidation	-	-

BALTIMORE COUNTY JAIL

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
	\$	\$

B - D E S I R A B L E

SECOND TWO YEAR PROGRAM

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
	\$	\$

C - D E F E R R A B L E

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
	\$	\$

BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING COMMISSION

Preparation of a master map of the County	1/
---	----

Establishment of a County Planning Commission	
---	--

Establishment of Building Inspection Department	
---	--

Establishment of a Bureau of Assessment of Real Estate	
--	--

Full-time man on salary to enforce zoning and building regulations	- 10,000
--	----------

1/ See recommendations of Baltimore County Metropolitan District

2/ Cost to be covered by permit fees

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICES

A - U R G E N T

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
Employment of additional assistant county agent		+ 2,100
Employment of additional stenographic clerk		+ 1,200
Increase of office equipment, furniture, supplies, and traveling expense		+ 788 ^{1/}
Increase of office space		+ 900 ^{2/}
Use of auditorium space to accommodate at least 100 people		-
Additional equipment to promote more efficiently the agricultural educational program in the County	900	

^{1/} A portion of this is for office
furniture which may be furnished
by the Post Office Department

^{2/} If space is available and furnished
by Post Office, this may be eliminated

B - D E S I R A B L E

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
BALTIMORE COUNTY WELFARE BOARD		

BALTIMORE COUNTY WELFARE BOARD

\$ 3

This agency has no recommendations
for construction projects at this
time

\$

C - C O N S I D E R A B L E

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

(continued)

(continued)

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

SERVICES

A - U R G E N T

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
Securing of 5,000 new books, county-wide, over two year period	\$ 7,000	\$
Purchase of Bookmobile and organization of staff	1,200	
Increase of Personnel, as system develops, ultimately fifteen		\$23,000 1/
1/ Total by 1950		

B - D E S I R A B L E

SECOND TWO YEAR PROGRAM

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
Establishment of free or rented quarters at Whitehall, Parkton, Belfast, Sparks, Konkton, Sunnybrook, Long Green, Kingsville, Maitemarah, Bradshaw, Perry Hall, Esser, Cockeysville, Hydes and Baldwin	\$	\$
Attaining a total of 25,000 books at Towson by 1950	20,000	

C - D E F E R R A B L E

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
Securing a total of 50,000 books county-wide, including Towson by 1950	\$ 15,000	\$

BALTIMORE COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Securing of 5,000 new books, county-wide, over two year period

Purchase of Bookmobile and organization of staff

Increase of Personnel, as system develops, ultimately fifteen

1/ Total by 1950

Establishment of free or rented quarters at Whitehall, Parkton, Belfast, Sparks, Konkton, Sunnybrook, Long Green, Kingsville, Maitemarah, Bradshaw, Perry Hall, Esser, Cockeysville, Hydes and Baldwin

Attaining a total of 25,000 books at Towson by 1950

Securing a total of 50,000 books county-wide, including Towson by 1950

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CONSTRUCTION

A - U R G E N T

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
1. Lutherville, sewers for area 3/4 square mile	\$ 196,000	+ 9,000
2. Ruxton, sewers for area 1/2 square mile	124,000	+ 6,000
3. North Point Road - Patapsco River Neck sewers for area 5 square miles	1,000,000	+150,000
4. Graceland Park and Fairlawn, sewage collection system for area approximately 1 square mile	260,000	+13,000
1. Old Harford and Satyr Hill Roads, south of Joppa Road, 5,000 ft. of 12" C.I. water mains	30,000	+400
2. Oak Forest Development, 3,100 ft. of 8" C. I. water mains	8,000	+150
3. Cockeysville, Warren Road east of York Road, 1,000 ft. of 12" C.I. water mains	5,000	+100
4. Loch Rayso Boulevard between Joppa Road and Taylor Avenue, 7,000 ft. of 12" C.I. water mains	51,000	+ 1,000
5. Lanadown sewers, system for 1/2 square mile	154,500	+ 7,500
6. Tanglewood, east of Catonsville, south of Frederick Road, sewage collection system for 1 1/4 square mile, outfall approximately 7,000 ft.	72,000	+1,000
7. Harford Park, outfall sewer extension approximately 4,500 ft.	21,000	+ 1,000

B - D E S I R A B L E

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
1. St. Dennis Relay sewage collection system, approximately 3/4 square mile and approximately 3,000 ft. of outfall sewer	167,500	+ 8,300
2. Harfordshire, vicinity of Carney, Harford and Joppa Roads, sewers for area approximately 1 square mile	104,500	+ 6,000
3. North of Towson, sewage collection system for area north of Joppa Road	262,500	+13,000
4. Liberty Road, Lochearn sewage collection system for 1 square mile area	320,000	+16,000
5. Timonium, York and Glinder Roads, composite sewage collection system for 1/2 square mile area	165,000	+8,000
1. Inverness, Wise Avenue, Bear Creek water mains and distributing system	30,000	+600

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget	Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
1. Joppa Road, east from Burton Avenue near Carney, approximately 2,500 ft. of 12" C.I. water main	10,000	+200			

C - D E F E R R A B L E

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CONSTRUCTION

A - URGENT

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

B - DESIRABLE

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

C - DEFERRABLE

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD		SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD		THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD	
	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget

OFFICE OF COUNTY ROADS ENGINEER (Continued)

9. Overlea, Red Run, Storm Water Drain	\$ 40,000		4. Arbutus, Shalbourne Road at Second Avenue, Storm Water Drain	\$ 30,000	8. Sparrows Point, Lodge Forrest, Storm Water Drain	\$ 25,000
10. Stonelaleigh, Drainage system	20,000		5. North of Parkville, Mums Avenue, Storm Water Drain	20,000	9. Overlea, Cherry Hill at Beach Avenue, Storm Water Drain	25,000
11. Catonsville, Winters Lane and Old Frederick Road, Storm Water Sewer South	15,000		6. Wise Avenue Bridge, over Bear Creek	125,000	10. North of Marble Hill, Western Run Turnpike Bridge over Western Run, possibly relocated	45,000
12. Parkville, Harford Road, Storm Water Drain continued	35,000		7. White Hall, Big Falls Road Bridge at Paper Mill existing bridge replaced	20,000	11. Butler, Cuba Road Bridge, abutment replaced and approaches corrected	15,000
13. Dundalk at Colgate Park, Storm Water Drain	40,000		8. White Hall, Hunters Mill Road Bridge	15,000	12. Killicott City, Westchester Avenue, old steel bridge over Baltimore Transit tracks replaced.	20,000
14. Ridgewood at Leeds Avenue, Storm Water Drain	45,000		9. Monkton, Falls Road Bridge	20,000	13. Piney Hill, Piney Hill Road Bridge over Piney Creek	20,000
15. Dundalk, Martell Development and Sollers Point Road, Storm Water Drain	40,000		10. Monkton, Monkton Manor Road Bridge over Charles Run	25,000	14. Bessers Hill, Bessers Mill Road Bridge over Piney Creek replacement	15,000
16. Dundalk, Fairlawn, Snyder Avenue to city line, Storm Water Drain	35,000		11. Long Green Road Bridge over Long Green Creek	20,000	15. Ridgewood, Old Court Road Bridge over Jones Falls	20,000
17. Summit Park at Putty Hill, Storm Water Drain	35,000		12. Kowood Park, Trumpe Mill Road Bridge over Steamer Run	20,000		
18. Parkville, Acton Road from Acton Road to Dandell Road, Storm Water Drain	50,000		13. Ceyrun Oak, Larchmont and Ceyrun Lake Park, Storm Water Drain	30,000		
19. Gaywood and Finchurst, Storm Water Drain	25,000		14. Catonsville, Summit Avenue to Edmondson Avenue, Storm Water Drain	20,000		
20. Catonsville, Summit Park from Forrest Drive to Locust Drive, Storm Water Drain	15,000		15. Catonsville, Ingleside Avenue from Edmondson Avenue to Frederick Road, Storm Water Drain	15,000		
21. Catonsville, Summit Park from Forrest Drive to Rolling Road, Storm Water Drain	10,000		16. Pikeville, Sudbrook Park North of Adams Park, Storm Water Drain	20,000		
			17. Towson, Greenbrier Road, Storm Water Drain	20,000		

(continued)

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CONSTRUCTION

A - URGENT

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
22. Essex, Curb and gutter on all paved streets	\$ 50,000	\$
23. Essex, South of Eastern Avenue, Storm Water Drain	60,000	
24. Towson, Jefferson Avenue and Chesapeake Avenue, Storm Water Drain	15,000	
25. Towson, North of Burke Avenue and east of York Road, Storm Water Drain	10,000	
26. Towson, Storm Water drainage system	25,000	
27. St. Helena, Dundalk, Storm Water Drain	15,000	
28. Catonsville, Nunery Lane and Frederick Road, Storm Water drainage system	40,000	4200
29. Franklinton, St. Agnes Lane, New Bridge relocated at Franklinton	40,000	

1. A 146 - bed, General Hospital 980,000 1/ 2/

1/ Of this amount \$651,000 is requested of the Federal Government

2/ To be operated as a special department and no estimate has been prepared

B - DESIRABLE

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
18. Ballows Avenue as layroad to Charles Street, Storm Water Drain	\$ 55,000	\$
19. Parkville, Partown, Storm Water Drain	45,000	
20. Sparrows Point, Lodge Forrest and Lodge Farms Improvement of roadways	35,000	
21. Essex, North Eastern Avenue, Storm Water Drain	60,000	
22. Overton, Dale Avenue at Kenwood Avenue and Old Home Road, Storm Water Drain	30,000	
23. Parkville, California Grove, Storm Water Drain	35,000	
24. Oregon, Beaver Dam Road Bridge over Oregon Branch	25,000	

BALTIMORE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

C - DEPRECIABLE

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
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(continued)

BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CONSTRUCTION

C - DEFERRABLE

A - URGENT

B - DESIRABLE

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
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Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
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Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
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BOARD OF EDUCATION OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
1. Colgate Schools, eight additional classrooms and combined lunch-recreation room with necessary equipment	\$ 96,100	\$ +15,000
2. Arbutus School, twelve additional classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with necessary equipment	137,200	+24,000
3. Essex School, Twelve additional classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with necessary equipment	137,200	+24,000
4. Patapeco Neck School, Twelve additional classrooms with equipment	137,200	+24,000
5. Chase Consolidated School, Twelve additional classrooms with equipment	133,000	+12,000
6. North Point Edgemere School, Ten additional classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room	138,000	+24,000
7. Middle River, Elementary and Junior high school building, consisting of twenty-six classrooms and combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with all necessary equipment	350,000	+63,000
8. Back River Road, Elementary school building of eight classrooms and combined lunch-recreation-assembly room with all necessary equipment	106,000	+11,800

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
1. Dundalk, New Junior high school consisting of 20 additional classrooms and a combined lunch-assembly-recreation room with all necessary equipment	350,000	+56,200
2. Towson, New high school consisting of thirty-six classrooms, auditorium, gymnasium, library and cafeteria with all necessary equipment	500,000	+75,000
3. Parkville, Twelve additional classrooms and combined lunch-recreation-assembly room with all necessary equipment	137,000	+24,000

\$

\$

\$

(continued)

BALTIMORE COUNTY
GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CONSTRUCTION

A - URGENT

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
-----------------	---------------------------------------	---

1. Sixty foot ladder, truck and pump combined \$ 10,000
2. Fire hose replacement, 10,000 ft. per year 7,000

B - DESIRABLE

SECOND TWO YEAR PROGRAM

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
-----------------	---------------------------------------	---

1. Five Trailer units of 500 gallon capacity \$ 5,000
 2. Breaking up of fire alarm system into four circuits 80,000
 3. Middle River Area, construction of Fire House 33,000
 4. Towson Area, Fire House relocated 1/ 35,000
 5. Engine Replacement, one per year 10,000
- 1/ Sale of present building and site would contribute toward cost

BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

1. Parkville Area, Construction of Fire House \$ 35,000

Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget

\$ +16,000

BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Towson, Bigger garage and organization to do repairing and maintenance 20,000
2. Reisterstown, New Police Station to replace present rented quarters 43,000
3. Haleshorpe, Existing quarters enlarged 17,000
4. Dundalk, Existing quarters enlarged 17,000

1. Hereford, New Police Station to replace present rented quarters 43,000

+900



BALTIMORE COUNTY

GRAND SUMMARY

PROPOSED SIX YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

CONSTRUCTION

A - URGENT

B - DESIRABLE

C - DEFERRABLE

FIRST TWO YEAR PERIOD

SECOND TWO YEAR PERIOD

THIRD TWO YEAR PERIOD

Name of Project	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget	Total Estimated Capital Cost	Annual Increase + Decrease - in Annual Budget
-----------------	---------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---

BALTIMORE COUNTY JAIL

1. Enlargement of present jail by addition of 6 floor

\$ 30,000

\$

\$

\$

BALTIMORE COUNTY ZONING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENTS

This agency has no recommendations for construction projects at this time

BALTIMORE COUNTY WELFARE BOARD

This agency has no recommendations for construction projects at this time

BALTIMORE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

This agency has no recommendations for construction projects at this time

BALTIMORE COUNTY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1. Tomson, New Library building and equipment
1/ Cost of personnel included in increase personnel

52,000

\$2,000 1/

1. Catonsville, New Library building
1/ Cost of personnel included in increased personnel

52,000

\$2,000 1/

1. Library buildings at Sandlinton, Pikesville, Balisterton, Sparrows Point and Middle River
2. Durdalk, New Library building
1/ Cost of personnel included in increased personnel

125,000

\$2,000

\$7,500

\$2,000 1/

APPENDICES

(Those Appendices treating 1942 budget estimates and project post-war estimates were derived, for the most part, after consultation with the several Department Heads. It must be recognized that these estimates are subject to annual review and revision.)

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THE
FEDERAL
BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: [REDACTED]

DATE: [REDACTED]

BY: [REDACTED]

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPENDICES Continued

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APPENDIX 1

BALTIMORE COUNTY

POPULATION TRENDS

Urban v. rsus Rural

Election	Census Reports			June 1/	Per cent Change		
Districts	1920	1930	1940	1942	1920-30	1930-40	1940-42
Urban							
1	9,819	17,055	21,221	25,935	73.8	24.2	22.2
2	4,755	6,314	7,501	8,612	32.8	19.0	14.7
3	3,987	6,409	7,150	9,235	60.6	11.5	29.2
9	6,800	13,697	21,641	30,046	101.5	58.2	38.8
12	4,162	11,556	15,436	29,408	178.0	33.8	90.5
13	4,588	10,466	13,366	16,257	128.6	27.8	21.7
14	3,500	8,303	10,420	15,114	137.0	25.3	45.0
15	<u>12,138</u>	<u>22,842</u>	<u>28,402</u>	<u>45,727</u>	<u>88.5</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>61.0</u>
Urban Total	<u>49,749</u>	<u>96,642</u>	<u>125,137</u>	<u>180,334</u>	<u>74.2</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>44.2</u>
Rural							
4	5,499	7,171	7,596	8,223	28.0	7.0	8.3
5	2,116	1,960	2,121	2,216	-7.0	8.0	0.5
6 <u>2/</u>	1,662	1,419	1,117	1,216	-15.0	-17.0	0.3
7	2,873	3,164	3,385	3,501	10.0	6.0	0.3
8	5,424	5,651	6,736	7,673	3.0	19.0	13.9
10	2,288	2,170	2,448	2,602	-5.0	13.0	6.3
11	<u>5,190</u>	<u>6,388</u>	<u>7,228</u>	<u>8,508</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>17.8</u>
Rural Total	<u>25,069</u>	<u>27,923</u>	<u>30,688</u>	<u>33,939</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>9.7</u>
County Total	74,818	124,565	155,825	214,273	66.5	25.1	37.5

1/ Estimated - See Appendix - Table 3

2/ District 6 decline in population from 1920 to 1940 due to emigration forced by construction of Pretty Boy Reservoir.

APPENDIX 2

BALTIMORE COUNTY

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

June 1, 1942

District	1940 U.S. Census	Number of New Dwls.	New Dwls. (1)	Boarders Trailers Etc. (2)	Net Births (3)	Total Added	Estimated Population June 1942	Percentage Increase 1942-1940
1	21,221	759	3,036	1,200	478	4,714	25,935	22.2
2	7,501	187	748	200	163	1,111	8,612	14.7
3	7,150	403	1,612	300	173	2,085	9,235	29.2
4	7,596	68	272	200	155	627	8,223	8.3
5	2,121	13	52		43	95	2,216	4.5
6	1,177	4	16		23	39	1,216	3.3
7	3,385	12	48		68	116	3,501	3.4
8	6,736	148	592	200	145	937	7,673	13.9
9	21,641	1,588	6,352	1,500	553	8,405	30,046	38.8
10	2,448	26	104		50	154	2,602	6.3
11	7,225	157	628	500	155	1,283	8,508	17.8
12	15,436	2,885	11,540	1,900	532	13,972	29,408	90.5
13	13,366	399	1,596	1,000	295	2,891	16,257	21.6
14	10,420	610	2,440	2,000	254	4,694	15,114	45.0
15	28,402	2,641	10,564	6,000	761	17,325	45,727	61.0
Totals	155,825	9,900	39,600	15,000	3,848	58,448	214,273	37.5

(1) Based on building permits issued, assuming average number of persons per dwelling to be 4.

(2) Based on field surveys, assuming average number of persons per trailer, old house, etc. to be 3.

(3) Estimated by Health Department, based on vital statistics.

Estimate by Bayard P. Fonda Building Engineer,
Baltimore County Zoning Commission.

APPENDIX 3

INDICES OF EMPLOYMENT AND RETAIL SALES

Index of Employment
In Retail and Wholesale Trade Combined
in
Five Selected Cities 1929-1939

1929 = 100

City	1929	1933	1935	1939
New York	100.0	72.4	96.8	100.7
Chicago	100.0	60.2	72.3	83.0
Philadelphia	100.0	68.9	84.0	81.7
Pittsburgh	100.0	61.1	81.1	88.3
Baltimore	100.0	78.9	99.3	104.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Amount and Index of Per Capital Retail Sales
in
Five Selected Cities 1929-1939

1929 = 100

City	1929		1933		1935		1939	
	Amount	Index	Amount	Index	Amount	Index	Amount	Index
New York	\$ 587	100.0	\$ 312	53.1	\$ 393	66.9	\$ 444	75.6
Chicago	620	100.0	292	47.2	357	57.5	447	72.1
Philadelphia	552	100.0	265	48.0	336	60.9	395	71.5
Pittsburgh	652	100.0	292	44.8	395	60.7	303	77.2
Baltimore	484	100.0	302	62.4	359	74.1	457	94.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

APPENDIX 4

BALTIMORE COUNTY

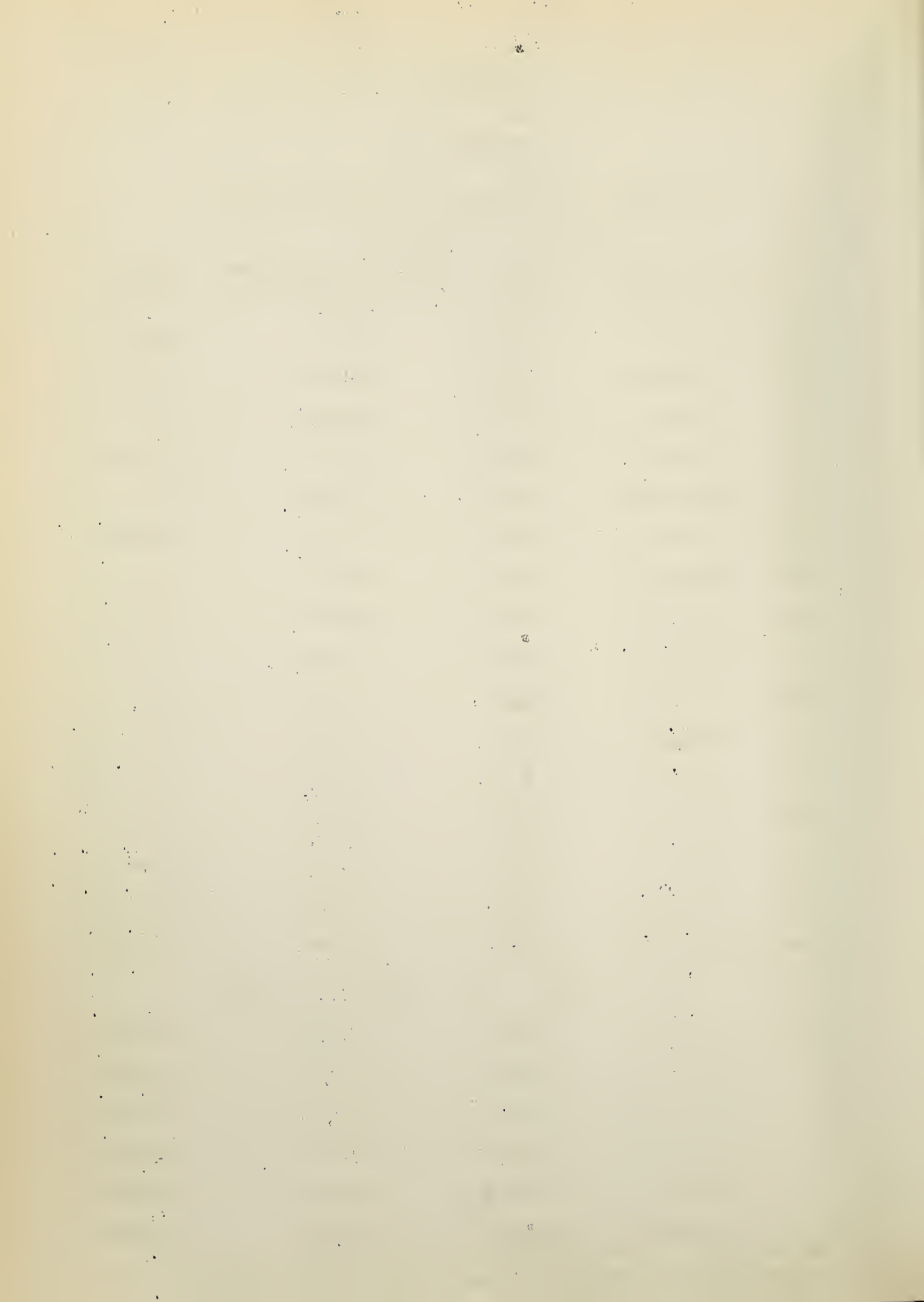
SUMMARY OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED COUNTY-WIDE REVENUES
Except Metropolitan District

	Total Property Tax Collections	Other Revenues	Total of State Aid and Share of State Taxes	Total Revenues
1927	\$2,599,953	\$116,739	\$196,054	\$2,912,746
1928	2,784,914	92,067	206,224	3,083,205
1929	2,897,458	139,643	234,403	3,271,504
1930	2,949,841	161,765	171,795	3,283,401
1931	3,179,438	95,999	202,893	3,478,330
1932	3,095,872	73,919	235,170	3,404,961
1933	2,662,636	51,711	387,347	3,101,694
1934	2,366,036	107,951	582,911	3,056,898
1935	2,438,253	52,356	666,089	3,156,698
1936	2,733,006	214,351	595,501	3,542,858
1937	2,934,880	207,753	601,647	3,744,280
1938	3,009,829	137,437	554,575	3,701,841
1939	3,312,354	185,028	622,382	4,199,765
1940	3,641,747	199,260	813,769	4,654,775
1941	3,375,086	223,169	737,470	4,335,726
1942 Budget	3,470,000	235,000	748,000	4,453,000

	WAR	YEARS	OF	INDEFINITE	PERIOD
1 <u>1/</u>	3,710,000	234,000		740,000	4,684,000
2	3,740,000	233,000		735,000	4,708,000
3	3,890,000	232,000		725,000	4,847,000
4	3,905,000	231,000		715,000	4,851,000
5	3,910,000	230,000		715,000	4,870,000
6	3,925,000	230,000		715,000	4,870,000

1/ This and the remaining five years are projected

Source: Black and Company Audit and Official County Records.



APPENDIX 5

BALTIMORE COUNTY

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED COUNTY-WIDE REVENUES
(Except Metropolitan District)

	1939	1940	1941	Budget 1942	War Years	Projected 6 Years Following the War Years					
						1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Property Taxation											
Real and Personal	\$2,282,109	\$2,302,549	\$2,411,329	\$2,685,000		\$2,847,000	\$2,898,500	\$3,051,500	\$3,138,500	\$3,143,500	\$3,158,500
Motor Vehicle	56,447	90,826	108,541	120,000		92,000	74,500	60,000	48,000	48,000	48,000
Corporations	107,290	358,219	372,337	371,500		345,000	345,000	359,000	359,000	359,000	359,000
Banks	60,853	64,450	70,898	68,500		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Distilled Spirits	139,448	122,888	120,807	120,000		96,000	96,000	89,500	89,500	89,500	89,500
Stocks and Bonds	187,983										
Less Discounts	33,982	31,212	34,154	35,000		30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Net Current Total	2,800,151	2,907,720	3,049,858	3,270,000	Period	3,410,000	3,440,000	3,590,000	3,605,000	3,610,000	3,625,000
Delinquent Tax											
Including Interest	512,203	734,028	325,328	200,000		300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Net Total Receipts	3,312,354	3,641,748	3,375,086	3,470,000	Indefinite	3,710,000	3,740,000	3,890,000	3,905,000	3,910,000	3,925,000
II. Non-Tax Revenues											
Fines	17,759	31,441	42,813	50,000		48,000	46,000	44,000	42,000	40,000	40,000
Licenses	89,219	89,020	95,381	100,000		101,000	102,000	103,000	104,000	105,000	106,000
Fees	78,050	78,800	84,976	85,000		85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Total	185,028	199,261	223,170	235,000	Of	234,000	233,000	232,000	231,000	230,000	230,000
III. Share of State Taxes											
Gasoline					Years						
Income	210,949	123,034	139,796	118,000		100,000	90,000	80,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
School subsidy	411,434	261,417	172,380	200,000		210,000	215,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
		429,317	425,294	430,000		430,000	430,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000
Total	622,383	813,768	373,470	748,000		740,000	735,000	725,000	715,000	715,000	715,000
Recapitulation					War						
I. Property Taxes	3,312,354	3,641,748	3,375,086	3,470,000		3,710,000	3,740,000	3,890,000	3,905,000	3,910,000	3,925,000
II. Non-Tax Revenues	185,028	199,261	223,170	235,000		234,000	233,000	232,000	231,000	230,000	230,000
III. State Supplements	622,383	813,768	734,470	748,000		740,000	735,000	725,000	715,000	715,000	715,000
Grand Total	4,119,765	4,654,777	4,335,726	4,453,000		4,684,000	4,708,000	4,847,000	4,851,000	4,855,000	4,870,000

Source: (1939 - 1941) Black and Co. Audit and Official County Records.

APPENDIX 6

BALTIMORE COUNTY
PROPERTY TAXATION

Assessed Valuation

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Tangible Personal Property	Motor Vehicles	Railroad Rolling Stock	Corporations General	Maryland	Distilled Spirits	Total Taxable At Full Rate	Bank Shares, \$1 per \$100	Taxable at Limited Rates Foreign Stocks \$50¢ per \$100	Total Tax Base
1925	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$6,000,000	\$	\$119,805,470	\$4,000,000	\$35,775,795	\$159,581,265
1926						6,000,000		128,561,595	5,000,000	37,240,585	170,822,090
1927						6,000,000		133,857,855	5,000,000	40,130,575	178,988,430
1928											
1929						8,000,000		158,519,225	7,000,000	50,610,710	216,129,935
1930						8,000,000		163,895,765	7,000,000	52,026,800	222,922,565
1931						8,000,000		166,738,125	7,000,000	59,592,370	233,330,495
1932						8,000,000		170,357,690	10,000,000	55,690,770	234,048,460
1933						6,000,000		171,647,450	8,000,000	35,886,799	213,714,249
1934						6,000,000		171,959,910	6,000,000	34,006,029	209,965,939
1935						6,000,000		170,600,000	6,000,000	36,000,000	212,600,000
1936						6,000,000		172,508,305	6,000,000	39,278,565	217,786,870
1937						6,000,000		175,828,920	6,000,000	44,043,040	225,871,960
1938						6,000,000		198,477,885	6,000,000	49,707,675	254,185,560
1939						6,000,000		203,477,885	6,000,000	60,107,530	269,585,415
1940	190,870,542	3,914,155	6,000,000	2,000,000	16,000,000			233,784,697	6,000,000		239,784,697
1941	203,300,810	4,353,220	6,900,000	1,680,000	29,000,000			255,234,030	6,340,000		261,574,030
Budget 1942	227,088,420	3,487,545	8,670,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			280,845,965	6,850,000		287,695,965
*Projected											
1	242,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			293,500,000	6,500,000		300,000,000
2	247,000,000	3,000,000	6,500,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			296,500,000	6,500,000		303,000,000
3	250,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			297,500,000	6,500,000		304,000,000
4	252,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			298,500,000	6,500,000		305,000,000
5	253,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			299,500,000	6,500,000		306,000,000
6	254,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000			300,500,000	6,500,000		307,000,000

* Projected for six years following war years.

(continued)

APPENDIX 6, (continued)

BALTIMORE COUNTY
PROPERTY TAXATION

Fiscal Year	Tax Rate And Levy			Current Year's Levy			Property Tax Collections			Prior Years' Levies Sales of Tax Title Property	Total Receipts	Percent of Total Levy
	Full Tax Rate Per \$100	Levy From Full Rate	Levy From Limited Rate	Total Levy	Gross	Net After Discounts	Percent	Collections	Interest			
1925	1.64	\$1,964,810	\$147,327	\$2,112,137	\$1,832,254	\$1,815,720	86	\$287,973	\$30,902	\$	\$2,134,594	101
1926	1.70	2,185,885	161,722	2,347,607	2,061,888	2,044,172	87	292,053	30,296		2,366,521	101
1927	1.74	2,329,126	170,392	2,499,518	2,265,871	2,245,064	90	320,224	34,665		2,599,953	104
1928					2,455,202	2,429,730		319,828	35,356		2,784,914	
1929	1.65	2,615,567	221,832	2,837,399	2,510,224	2,494,803	88	364,475	38,190		2,897,458	102
1930	1.65	2,704,280	226,080	2,930,360	2,548,897	2,525,403	86	384,546	39,892		2,949,841	100
1931	1.75	2,917,917	248,777	3,166,694	2,728,839	2,703,462	85	429,096	46,878		3,179,438	100
1932	1.75	2,981,260	261,072	3,242,332	2,637,335	2,612,140	81	437,312	46,420		3,095,872	95
1933	1.50	2,567,711	187,600	2,755,311	2,151,743	2,130,081	78	482,118	50,437		2,662,536	96
1934	1.18	2,025,292	162,018	2,187,310	1,784,386	1,765,690	81	544,469	55,887		2,386,036	109
1935	1.26				1,955,977	1,934,636		450,418	53,199		2,438,253	
1936	1.45	2,501,370	177,835	2,679,205	2,317,044	2,291,299	86	394,827	46,880		2,733,006	102
1937	1.49	2,619,851	192,130	2,811,981	2,501,517	2,472,075	87	417,572	45,233		2,934,880	104
1938	1.40	2,778,690	209,125	2,987,815	2,576,248	2,545,393	85	418,724	45,712		3,009,829	101
1939	1.39	2,828,342	240,322	3,068,664	2,834,133	2,800,151	91	463,505	48,698	3,330.51	3,315,684	108
1940	1.30	3,039,201	60,000	3,099,201	2,938,932	2,907,719	94	697,450	36,578	5,923.36	3,648,670	118
1941	1.25	3,190,425	63,400	3,253,825	3,083,913	3,049,858	94	297,643	27,685	91,691.89	3,466,777	107
Budget 1942	1.22	3,426,320	68,500	3,494,820	3,305,000	3,270,000	94	200,000	20,000		4,015,000	
*Projected												
1	1.25	3,668,000	70,000	3,738,000	3,440,000	3,410,000	92	275,000	25,000		3,710,000	
2	1.25	3,706,000	70,000	3,776,000	3,470,000	3,440,000	92	275,000	25,000		3,710,000	
3	1.30	3,869,000	70,000	3,939,000	3,620,000	3,590,000	92	275,000	25,000		3,890,000	
4	1.30	3,880,000	70,000	3,950,000	3,635,000	3,605,000	92	275,000	25,000		3,905,000	
5	1.30	3,892,000	70,000	3,960,000	3,640,000	3,610,000	92	275,000	25,000		3,910,000	
6	1.30	3,906,000	70,000	3,976,000	3,655,000	3,625,000	92	275,000	25,000		3,925,000	

* Projected for six years following the war years.

Source: Official County records.



APPENDIX 7

BALTIMORE CONSTY

COUNTY-WISE DIFFERENCES BY DEPARTMENTS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Calendar Year	Agri- culture	Adm- inis- tration	Circuit Court	Contingent Account	Coroners	County Com- missioners Office	County Treasurers Office	Court House	Election and Reg- istration	Tax Refunds, Involuntaries and Excesses of Assessments	Justice of the Peace and Constables	Law De- partment	Publishing and Printing	Pur- chasing Buildings	Sherriffs Office	State Super- visors of Assessments	Transfer Office	Zoning	Jail and Conveying Prison- ers	Orphan Court	Property Purchased at Tax Sales	GENERAL EXPENDITURE Total	
1927	\$ 3,999	\$ -	\$ 58,558	\$ 42,358	\$ -	\$ 811	\$ 20,100	\$ 19,806	\$ 28,261	\$ 2,085	\$ 15,232	\$ 8,048	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,175	\$ -	\$ 8,051	\$ 11,316	\$ 6,790	\$ -	\$ 11,677	\$ 5,055	\$ 7,115	\$ 255,615
1928	3,999	-	10,356	42,665	-	4%	19,800	22,647	30,087	64,372	12,135	9,267	1,200	2,046	-	5,154	12,000	6,995	-	11,999	4,657	6,513	249,438
1929	4,650	-	15,047	45,989	-	706	17,800	23,517	31,836	2,085	15,719	9,223	3,350	4,478	-	4,256	12,000	7,714	-	11,656	5,011	8,669	224,006
1930	8,550	-	14,768	49,694	-	716	18,000	17,545	27,285	78,665	22,342	9,254	1,600	1,842	-	6,104	12,000	6,127	-	12,101	4,853	15,519	284,985
1931	8,768	-	13,731	50,787	-	641	18,020	17,672	28,513	2,782	26,537	9,309	3,195	3,603	-	3,975	12,000	7,708	-	11,514	5,110	16,288	240,131
1932	8,653	-	9,274	51,491	-	812	18,000	16,680	26,031	68,781	23,614	9,922	1,250	4,722	-	5,931	12,000	7,560	-	11,381	4,988	19,781	310,871
1933	7,449	-	10,972	43,254	-	691	16,200	15,012	25,246	10,123	29,152	8,707	3,611	3,883	-	3,967	11,004	6,970	-	9,584	4,635	28,184	235,058
1934	7,624	-	6,447	40,668	-	856	16,200	15,543	28,313	76,166	20,735	9,033	1,200	3,380	-	4,099	11,121	6,995	-	8,778	4,718	11,130	303,211
1935	7,449	-	11,089	41,928	-	1,154	16,200	15,012	26,757	2,458	30,467	9,422	5,890	3,516	-	3,367	12,114	6,960	-	9,032	5,070	33,189	211,268
1936	8,058	-	19,045	41,783	-	1,049	17,760	20,058	28,045	68,527	25,427	9,606	1,704	4,607	-	4,308	13,758	7,560	-	10,680	5,363	28,226	315,564
1937	8,989	-	23,314	50,304	-	1,012	17,760	19,680	26,714	3,954	37,274	9,673	3,881	4,102	-	19,714	13,410	8,150	-	12,056	7,107	20,670	287,784
1938	10,989	-	15,115	47,754	-	822	22,539	19,590	34,846	92,675	58,021	9,723	4,700	6,986	-	11,282	13,753	8,400	-	10,264	7,176	27,054	405,547
1939	10,000	-	130,373	50,760	25,286	1,866	27,154	29,021	24,734	7,125	20,530	26,462	4,348	7,421	-	3,734	13,468	9,470	-	11,365	7,788	19,334	430,239
1940	10,419	12,240	15,883	50,117	21,276	2,795	17,653	32,127	26,142	84,828	2,983	35,230	22,058	14,995	4,718	7,529	12,383	10,201	15,738	13,300	7,878	52,195	467,388
1941	10,952	13,018	34,728	59,598	34,377	3,200	14,706	35,658	28,525	7,110	399	40,118	5,200	14,074	7,281	5,242	13,780	11,968	19,280	18,960	7,952	68,929	669,556
Budget 1942	11,520	13,000	24,000	48,000	25,000	3,500	17,400	35,670	25,200	110,390	11,000	39,000	6,000	7,000	9,200	8,000	15,000	11,810	20,400	26,000	8,000	20,000	509,435
War Period									o f	U N K N O W N	O r a t i o n												
1	12,000	14,000	46,000	50,000	25,000	4,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	52,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	15,000	9,500	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	2/	510,000
2	12,000	14,000	46,000	50,000	25,000	4,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	52,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	15,000	9,500	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	8,000	510,000
3	12,000	14,000	46,000	50,000	25,000	4,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	52,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	15,000	9,500	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	8,000	510,000
4	12,000	14,000	46,000	50,000	25,000	4,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	52,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	15,000	9,500	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	8,000	510,000
5	12,000	14,000	46,000	50,000	25,000	4,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	52,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	15,000	9,500	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	8,000	510,000
6	12,000	14,000	46,000	50,000	25,000	4,000	18,000	36,000	26,000	52,000	2,000	40,000	6,000	15,000	9,500	8,000	15,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	35,000	8,000	510,000

* Footnotes describing first post-war year also apply to remainder of period.

Assesses organization of Bureau of Assessments.

2/ Annual average; cannot predict which projected years will be election years.

These costs practically eliminated by new methods; 1942 budget includes \$10,000 reserve which should suffice for a number of years.

b/ Budget for 1962 proving inadequate for increasing complexity of county business. need for farms, etc.

5/ Normal expectation for present condition; excessive deferral during war might raise normal repair costs.

6/ Includes building inspection.

7/ Annual average; the volume will vary widely from year to year.

[illegible]



APPENDIX 7, (continued)

BALTIMORE COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

WELFARE, HEALTH AND CORRECTION

Calendar Year	Aid to Dependent Children	Aid to Needy Blind	Baltimore County Home	Burial of Paupers	Childrens Aid Society	General Public Assistance	Hospitalization of Indigent and Destitute	Maryland School for the Blind	Old Age Relief	Support of Insane	Tubercular Hospital Indigents	Welfare Board *	Trustees of the Poor	Outdoor Pensions Charity	Welfare Total	Public Health Total	Correction Total	Total Welfare, Health and Correction
1927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,109	\$ 661	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550	\$ -	\$ 25,479	\$ 3,713	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,074	\$ 54,586	\$ -	\$ 6,729	\$ 61,315
1928	-	-	14,111	290	-	-	-	700	-	25,581	3,843	-	-	14,564	59,089	-	8,552	67,641
1929	-	-	14,303	661	-	-	-	1,250	-	26,383	3,818	-	-	14,634	61,049	-	8,317	69,366
1930	-	-	16,136	763	-	-	-	2,125	-	28,679	3,832	-	-	21,793	73,328	-	8,395	81,723
1931	-	-	15,718	447	-	-	-	2,666	-	30,768	3,507	-	-	14,695	67,801	15,376	7,363	90,540
1932	-	-	13,229	1,130	-	-	-	2,142	-	33,021	4,168	-	-	53,358	107,048	15,541	8,085	130,674
1933	-	-	12,833	862	-	-	-	3,570	-	36,940	3,507	-	106,158	16,074	179,944	14,524	8,475	202,943
1934	-	-	12,935	1,260	-	-	-	3,603	-	39,079	4,158	-	71,995	16,254	149,284	14,468	6,342	170,094
1935	-	-	16,556	1,309	-	-	-	4,506	-	40,432	3,832	-	-	16,334	82,699	14,163	7,692	104,554
1936	-	-	14,588	985	-	-	-	4,356	55,475	42,968	3,843	-	-	51,393	173,608	15,676	7,637	186,921
1937	17,365	1,323	16,261	1,324	11,000	-	-	1,200	52,244	44,287	3,507	-	-	-	148,511	19,453	11,056	179,020
1938	19,288	1,510	14,827	1,354	11,000	-	7,748	800	30,950	46,185	4,158	-	-	-	137,820	22,099	15,279	175,198
1939	18,095	1,393	15,936	610	11,000	23,807	4,570	450	25,469	47,880	3,523	5,318	-	-	157,991	21,946	15,828	195,769
1940	23,376	1,966	16,668	770	11,000	13,542	5,804	750	29,849	49,229	3,842	6,111	-	-	162,907	25,031	16,688	204,626
1941	25,523	1,698	17,461	390	14,607	9,586	5,431	600	28,987	51,783	3,832	5,520	-	-	165,418	19,815	15,982	221,215
Budget 1942	28,084	1,898	15,000	1,000	7,675	10,620	6,000	1,000	29,056	54,000	4,040	7,376	-	-	165,969	65,430	17,000	248,399
Post-war Period		War	Period	of	Unknown	Duration												
1	30,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	1,000	30,000	54,000	4,000	7,000	-	-	174,000	84,000	17,000	272,000
2	30,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	1,000	30,000	54,000	4,000	7,000	-	-	174,000	97,000	17,000	285,000
3	30,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	1,000	30,000	54,000	4,000	7,000	-	-	174,000	106,000	17,000	294,000
4	30,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	1,000	30,000	54,000	4,000	7,000	-	-	174,000	116,000	17,000	304,000
5	30,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	1,000	30,000	54,000	4,000	7,000	-	-	174,000	122,000	17,000	310,000
6	30,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	11,000	10,000	6,000	1,000	30,000	54,000	4,000	7,000	-	-	174,000	136,000	17,000	326,000

* Administrative

(continued)

APPENDIX 7, (continued)

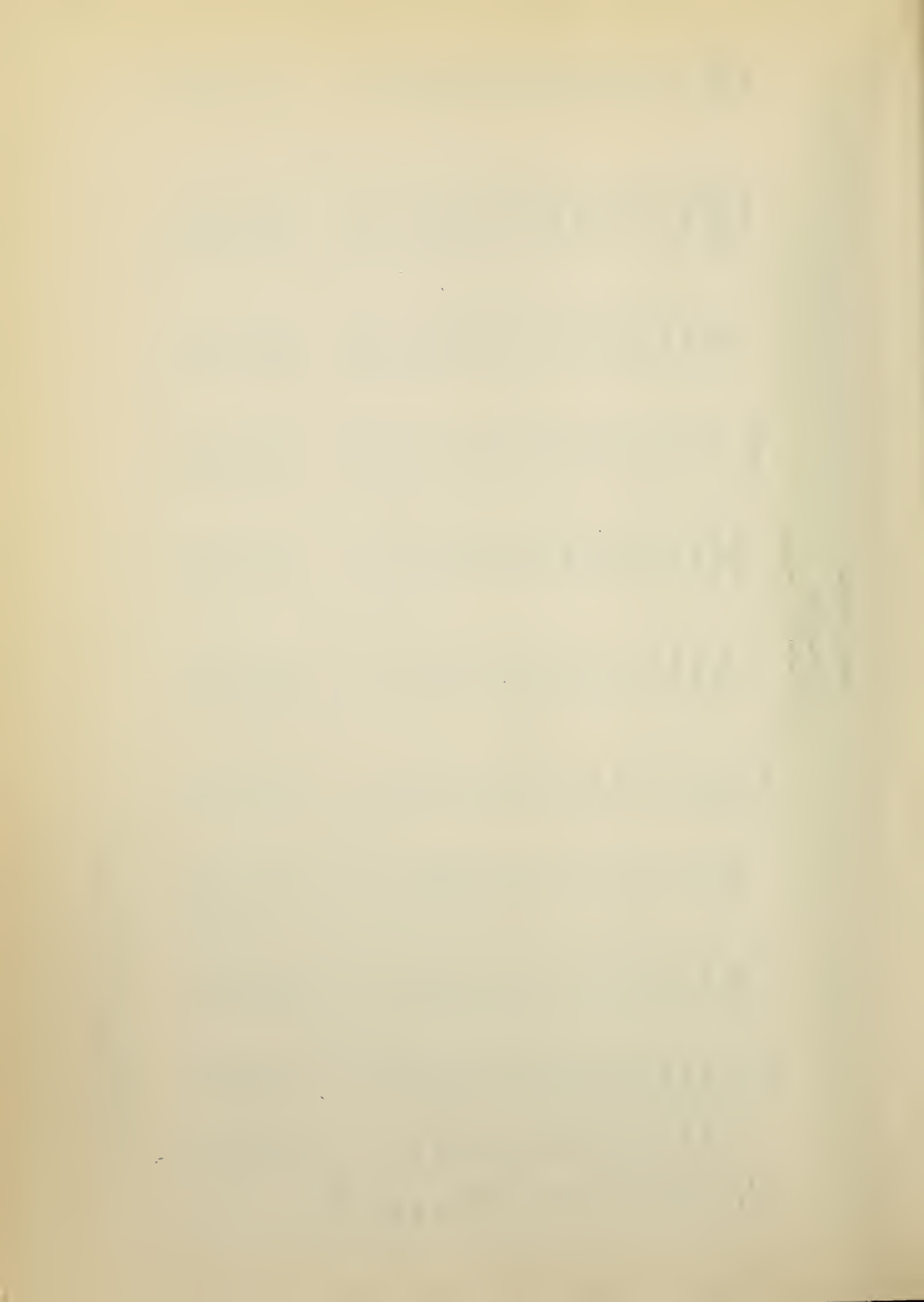
BALTIMORE COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

Calendar Year	PUBLIC SAFETY			SANTATION			HIGHWAYS *			SCHOOLS *		GRAND TOTAL
	Fire	Police	PUBLIC SAFETY TOTAL	Garbage Removal	Sanitary Expense	SANTATION TOTAL	Maintenance and Construction	Lighting	HIGHWAYS TOTAL	Total Expenditures of Board of Education	COUNTY-WIDE EXPENDITURES	
1927	\$ 162,467	\$ 123,900	\$ 286,367	49,168	9,024	\$ 58,192	868,331	\$ 106,458	\$ 974,789	\$ 1,663,494	\$ 3,297,772	
1928	170,652	124,446	300,098	52,972	9,625	62,595	928,598	115,909	1,044,507	1,428,060	3,217,894	
1929	155,204	138,771	293,975	55,913	10,480	66,393	1,136,328	119,603	1,255,931	1,362,590	3,272,281	
1930	158,120	138,062	296,182	61,113	6,527	67,670	1,281,750	127,160	1,408,910	1,424,030	3,585,300	
1931	212,986	145,481	358,467	63,013	6,818	69,831	955,395	133,133	1,088,528	1,614,007	3,461,504	
1932	152,442	141,166	333,608	66,312	7,747	74,059	823,992	133,645	957,637	1,542,257	3,349,106	
1933	172,872	134,003	306,875	61,213	6,113	67,326	798,392	134,767	933,159	1,434,817	3,184,204	
1934	162,854	129,113	291,967	63,456	6,100	69,556	761,110	137,408	898,518	1,428,268	3,161,604	
1935	164,629	140,529	305,158	65,202	6,676	71,878	723,403	138,921	872,324	1,459,105	3,054,303	
1936	177,551	151,938	329,489	72,500	7,338	79,838	769,290	144,496	913,786	1,639,603	3,475,291	
1937	192,167	165,790	357,957	74,433	8,794	83,227	834,336	143,159	977,495	1,626,433	3,511,896	
1938	226,138	178,828	404,966	78,863	6,641	85,504	863,427	147,569	1,010,996	1,717,409	3,799,620	
1939	225,952	203,804	429,756	100,816	5,587	106,403	885,167	144,936	1,035,103	1,762,480	3,959,746	
1940	235,178	278,295	513,473	125,262	6,485	131,747	972,358	134,883	1,107,241	1,862,327	4,286,810	
1941	248,802	320,021	568,823	147,446	5,467	152,913	1,092,160	142,778	1,234,938	1,936,203	4,583,928	
Budget 1942	278,065	391,750	669,815	160,000	6,500	166,500	1,022,071	144,000	1,166,071	2,150,000	4,910,220	
Post-War Period	War			Period			Unknown			Duration		
1	301,000	516,000	817,000	164,000	6,000	170,000	1,321,000	145,000	1,466,000	2,150,000	5,385,000	
2	291,000	540,000	831,000	169,000	6,000	175,000	1,321,000	145,000	1,466,000	2,150,000	5,417,000	
3	301,000	566,000	867,000	169,000	6,000	175,000	1,262,000	145,000	1,407,000	2,150,000	5,403,000	
4	291,000	590,000	881,000	169,000	6,000	175,000	1,245,000	145,000	1,390,000	2,150,000	5,410,000	
5	313,000	648,000	961,000	169,000	6,000	175,000	1,045,000	145,000	1,190,000	2,150,000	5,286,000	
6	324,000	655,000	979,000	169,000	6,000	175,000	1,045,000	145,000	1,190,000	2,150,000	5,330,000	

* NOTE: Total expenditures for highways and schools include debt service on bonds issued for those purposes. These totals also include State supplements to County funds

Sources: Mack and Co. Audit and Official County Records.



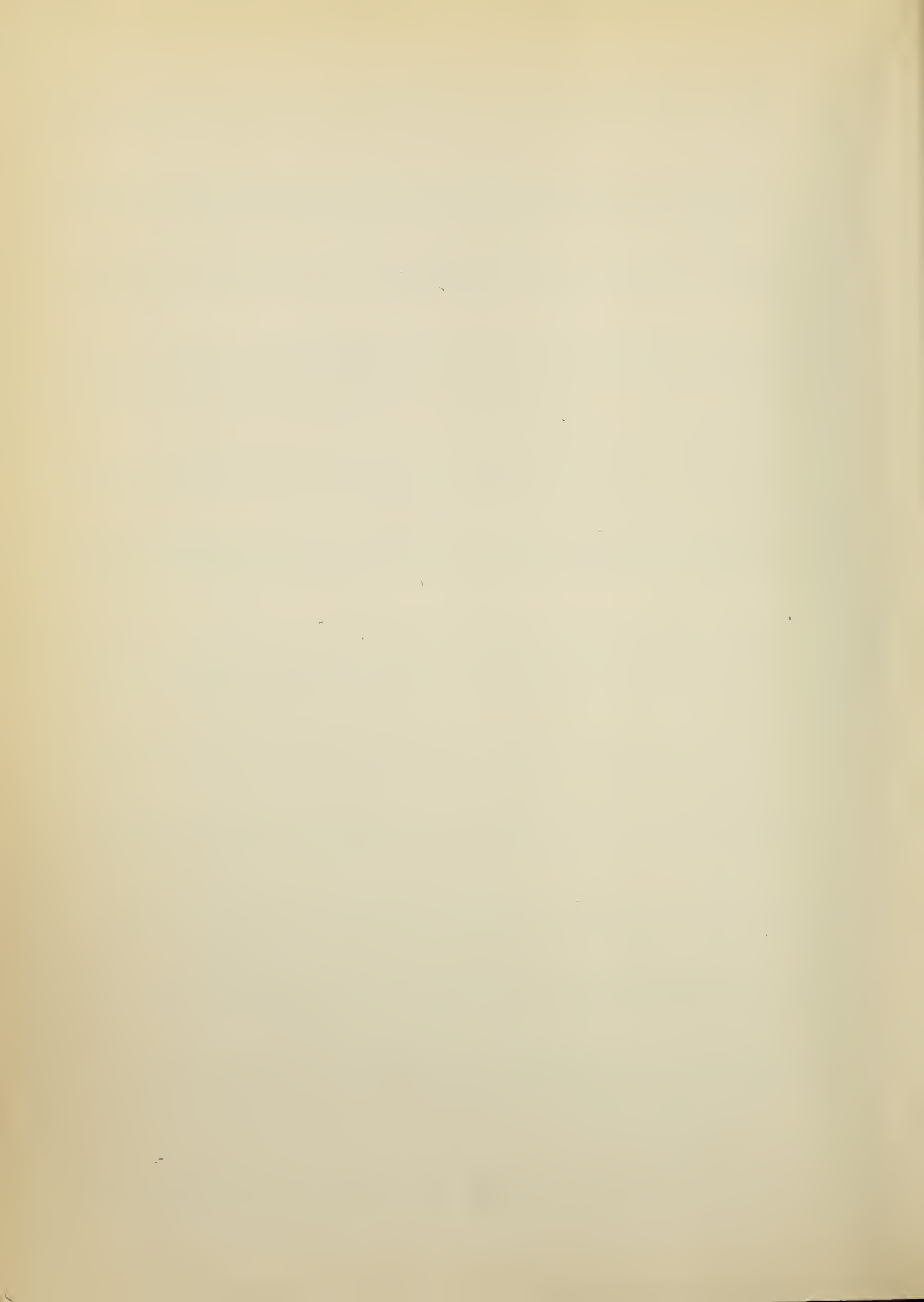
APPENDIX 8

BALTIMORE COUNTY

COUNTY-WIDE DEBT AND DEBT SERVICES
(Excluding Obligations of Metropolitan District)

Year	Funded Debt Outstanding December 31, 1941				Debt Service On Funded Debt Unwinding December 31, 1941			
	Highway	Schools	Total		Total	Principal	Interest	Total
1926	\$1,940,000	\$2,470,000	\$4,410,000	\$76,575	\$99,908.33	\$11,666.67	\$83,237.50	\$94,954.17
1927	2,414,000	2,446,000	4,860,000	97,950	124,616.67	23,333.33	110,625.00	133,958.33
1928	2,844,000	2,419,000	5,263,000	118,275	188,275.00	27,000.00	109,492.50	136,492.50
1929	3,270,000	3,389,000	6,659,000	137,550	210,683.33	30,666.67	130,695.00	161,361.67
1930	3,694,000	4,289,000	7,983,000	156,675	233,344.67	99,333.33	172,770.00	272,103.33
1931	3,614,000	4,186,000	7,800,000	164,400	244,400.00	103,000.00	190,717.50	293,717.50
1932	3,530,000	4,079,000	7,609,000	160,725	244,058.33	107,666.67	185,977.50	293,644.17
1933	3,444,000	3,966,000	7,410,000	156,900	243,566.67	112,333.33	181,027.50	293,360.83
1934	3,354,000	3,849,000	7,203,000	152,925	242,925.00	117,000.00	175,867.50	292,867.50
1935	3,261,000	3,727,000	6,988,000	148,800	242,133.33	121,666.67	170,497.50	292,164.17
1936	3,164,000	3,601,000	6,765,000	144,525	241,191.67	126,333.33	164,917.50	291,250.83
1937	3,064,000	3,470,000	6,534,000	140,100	240,100.00	131,000.00	159,127.50	290,127.50
1938	2,961,000	3,334,000	6,295,000	135,525	237,858.33	135,666.67	153,127.50	288,794.17
1939	2,854,000	3,194,000	6,048,000	130,800	237,466.67	140,333.33	146,917.50	287,250.83
1940	2,744,000	3,049,000	5,793,000	125,925	235,925.00	145,000.00	140,497.50	285,497.50
1941	2,611,000	2,899,000	5,510,000	120,450	233,783.33	149,666.67	133,867.50	283,534.17
1942	2,471,000	2,745,000	5,219,000	114,375	231,041.67	154,333.33	127,027.50	281,360.83
1943	2,334,000	2,586,000	4,920,000	108,150	248,150.00	159,000.00	119,977.50	278,977.50
1944	2,191,000	2,422,000	4,613,000	101,775	245,108.33	163,666.67	112,717.50	276,384.17
1945	2,044,000	2,254,000	4,298,000	95,250	241,916.67	168,333.33	105,217.50	273,580.83
1946	1,894,000	2,081,000	3,975,000	88,575	238,575.00	173,000.00	97,567.50	270,567.50
1947	1,740,000	1,904,000	3,644,000	81,750	235,083.33	177,666.67	89,677.50	267,344.17
1948	1,583,000	1,722,000	3,305,000	74,775	231,441.67	182,333.33	81,977.50	263,910.83
1949	1,380,000	1,533,000	2,913,000	66,575	269,908.33	188,666.67	73,230.00	261,896.67
1950	1,170,000	1,333,000	2,503,000	57,300	267,300.00	200,000.00	64,447.50	264,447.50
1951	953,000	1,127,000	2,080,000	47,700	264,366.67	206,333.33	55,305.00	261,638.33
1952	730,000	914,000	1,644,000	37,875	261,208.33	212,666.67	45,915.00	258,581.67
1953	500,000	695,000	1,195,000	27,675	257,675.00	219,000.00	36,205.40	255,202.50
1954	400,000	537,000	937,000	20,250	120,250.00	158,000.00	27,720.00	185,720.00
1955	300,000	375,000	675,000	15,750	115,750.00	162,000.00	20,520.00	182,520.00
1956	200,000	210,000	410,000	11,250	111,250.00	165,000.00	13,462.50	178,162.50
1957	100,000	140,000	240,000	6,750	106,750.00	70,000.00	7,875.00	77,875.00
1958		70,000	70,000	2,250	102,251.00	70,000.00	4,725.00	74,725.00
1959						70,000.00	1,575.00	71,575.00

Source: Black and Co. Audit and Official County Records.



APPENDIX 9

BALTIMORE COUNTY

SURPLUS AND RESERVE ACCOUNTS

Expenditures for Capital Outlay

Receipts

Tax Collection
Tax 2 or More Years
Sales Delinquent

Miscellaneous
Income Net Receipts

Office
Building

Schools

Police
and Jail

Police
Fire Branches

Highways

Quarterly
Totals

Balance

Quarters Ending	Tax Collection Tax 2 or More Years Sales Delinquent	Miscellaneous Income Net Receipts	Office Building	Schools	Police and Jail	Police Fire Branches	Highways	Quarterly Totals	Balance
Sept. 30, 1939	\$ 1,118.57	\$10,886.15	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 12,004.72
Dec. 31, 1939	2,211.94	18,762.96	.25	20,975.15					32,979.87
Mar. 31, 1940	2,711.84	25,714.66	30,248.85	58,675.35					91,655.22
June 30, 1940	1,931.47	30,384.97	45,405.45	232,221.26					323,876.48
Sept. 30, 1940	896.71	29,155.08	30,051.79	50,000.00				50,000.00	303,928.27
Dec. 31, 1940	1,383.34	25,456.25	3,190.69	30,030.28	29,799.10			29,799.10	304,159.45
Mar. 31, 1941	2,861.99	15,809.83	18,671.12						322,830.57
June 30, 1941	36,449.83	13,019.33	49,469.16	29,337.19				29,337.19	342,962.54
Sept. 30, 1941	32,308.09	17,289.27	49,597.36	27,170.33				27,170.33	365,389.57
Dec. 31, 1941	20,072.68	20,003.91	4,252.50	14,324.37	12,962.60	3,081.95	93,973.04	124,341.96	285,376.70
Mar. 31, 1942	16,815.85	4,896.38	21,712.23	25,213.50	11,002.07	17,594.18		53,809.75	253,279.18

Source: Black and Co. Audit and Official County Records.

APPENDIX 10

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
(Including Towns of Sewers)DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE
Adjusted to Include \$920,000 Bonds of Loan #12 Sold in February 1947

Year	Funded Debt Outstanding December 31, 1941			Debt Service on Funded Debt Outstanding December 31, 1941			Total			Total		
	Metropolitan District	Towns of Sewers	Total	Principal	Metropolitan District Interest	Total	Principal	Towns of Sewers Interest	Total	Principal	Total Interest	Total Debt Service
1926	\$3,000,000	\$281,000	\$3,281,000	\$	\$112,500	\$112,500	\$	\$12,645	\$12,645	\$	\$123,145	\$123,145
1927	5,000,000	256,000	5,256,000		180,000	180,000	25,000	12,082.50	37,082.50	25,000	192,082.50	217,082.50
1928	5,000,000	256,000	5,256,000		225,000	225,000		11,520	11,520		236,520	236,520
1929	4,960,000	256,000	5,216,000	40,000	224,100	264,100		11,520	11,520	40,000	235,620	275,620
1930	4,920,000	256,000	5,176,000	40,000	222,300	262,300		11,520	11,520	40,000	233,820	273,820
1931	5,380,000	256,000	5,636,000	40,000	231,750	271,750		11,520	11,520	40,000	243,270	283,270
1932	5,590,000	231,000	5,821,000	40,000	246,825	286,825	25,000	10,957.50	35,957.50	65,000	257,782.50	322,782.50
1933	5,550,000	231,000	5,781,000	40,000	250,650	290,650		10,395	10,395	40,000	261,045	301,045
1934	5,510,000	231,000	5,741,000	40,000	248,750	288,750		10,395	10,395	40,000	259,145	299,145
1935	5,776,000	231,000	6,007,000	40,000	247,050	287,050		10,395	10,395	40,000	259,445	299,445
1936	5,726,000	231,000	5,957,000	50,000	252,675	302,675		10,395	10,395	50,000	263,070	313,070
1937	6,349,000	206,000	6,555,000	62,000	253,905	315,905	25,000	9,832.50	34,832.50	87,000	263,737.50	350,737.50
1938	6,264,000	206,000	6,470,000	85,000	256,897.50	341,897.50		9,270	9,270	85,000	273,167.50	360,167.50
1939	6,173,000	206,000	6,379,000	91,000	261,937.50	352,937.50		9,270	9,270	91,000	271,207.50	362,207.50
1940	6,047,000	206,000	7,053,000	126,000	266,905	392,905		9,270	9,270	126,000	275,175	402,175
1941	7,611,000	206,000	7,817,000	156,000	279,062.50	435,062.50		9,270	9,270	156,000	289,132.50	445,132.50
1942	8,335,000	181,000	8,516,000	156,000	291,147.50	487,147.50	25,000	8,707.50	33,707.50	221,000	299,855	520,855
1943	8,099,000	181,000	8,280,000	236,000	291,000	527,000		8,145	8,145	236,000	299,145	533,145
1944	7,860,000	181,000	8,041,000	239,000	283,662.50	522,662.50		8,145	8,145	239,000	291,807.50	530,807.50
1945	7,607,000	181,000	7,788,000	253,000	274,942.50	527,942.50		8,145	8,145	253,000	283,087.50	536,087.50
1946	7,351,000	181,000	7,532,000	256,000	265,840	521,840		8,145	8,145	256,000	273,985	524,985
1947	7,083,000	156,000	7,239,000	270,000	256,310	526,310	25,000	7,582.50	32,582.50	295,000	263,892.50	558,892.50
1948	6,808,000	125,000	6,933,000	273,000	246,487.50	519,487.50	31,000	6,322.50	37,322.50	304,000	252,810	556,810
1949	6,522,000	125,000	6,647,000	286,000	236,260	522,260		5,625	5,625	286,000	241,885	527,885
1950	6,233,000	125,000	6,358,000	289,000	225,672.50	514,672.50		5,625	5,625	289,000	231,297.50	520,297.50
1951	5,931,000	125,000	6,056,000	302,000	214,747.50	516,747.50		5,625	5,625	302,000	220,372.50	522,372.50
1952	5,623,000	100,000	5,723,000	308,000	203,437.50	511,437.50	25,000	5,062.50	30,062.50	333,000	208,500	511,500
1953	5,302,000	100,000	5,402,000	321,000	191,753.50	512,753.50		4,500	4,500	321,000	196,253.50	517,253.50
1954	5,015,000	75,000	5,090,000	287,000	180,585.50	467,585.50	25,000	3,937.50	20,937.50	312,000	184,523	466,523
1955	4,736,000	75,000	4,811,000	279,000	169,867.50	448,867.50		3,375	3,375	279,000	173,242.50	452,242.50
1956	4,452,000	50,000	4,502,000	284,000	159,271.50	443,271.50	25,000	2,812.50	27,812.50	309,000	162,084	471,084
1957	4,155,000	50,000	4,205,000	297,000	148,271.50	445,271.50		2,250	2,250	297,000	150,521.50	447,521.50
1958	3,853,000	25,000	3,878,000	302,000	136,866	438,866	25,000	1,687.50	26,687.50	327,000	138,553.50	465,553.50
1959	3,539,000	25,000	3,564,000	314,000	125,078	439,078		1,125	1,125	314,000	126,302	440,203
1960	3,219,000		3,219,000	320,000	112,805	432,805	25,000	562.50	25,562.50	345,000	113,447.50	458,447.50
1961	2,902,000		2,902,000	317,000	100,624.50	417,624.50				317,000	100,624.50	417,624.50
1962	2,586,000		2,586,000	316,000	88,544	404,544				316,000	88,544	404,544
1963	2,263,000		2,263,000	323,000	76,298.50	399,298.50				323,000	76,298.50	399,298.50
1964	1,946,000		1,946,000	317,000	63,930.50	380,930.50				317,000	63,930.50	380,930.50
1965	1,619,000		1,619,000	327,000	51,322.50	378,322.50				327,000	51,322.50	378,322.50
1966	1,334,000		1,334,000	285,000	39,434.50	324,434.50				285,000	39,434.50	324,434.50
1967	1,107,000		1,107,000	227,000	29,846.50	256,846.50				227,000	29,846.50	256,846.50
1968	999,000		999,000	108,000	24,245	132,245				108,000	24,245	132,245
1969	892,000		892,000	107,000	21,297.50	128,297.50				107,000	21,297.50	128,297.50
1970	780,000		780,000	112,000	10,205	122,205				112,000	10,205	122,205
1971	668,000		668,000	112,000	15,110	127,110				112,000	15,110	127,110
1972	597,000		597,000	71,000	12,635	83,635				71,000	12,635	83,635
1973	531,000		531,000	66,000	11,165	77,165				66,000	11,165	77,165
1974	465,000		465,000	66,000	9,845	75,845				66,000	9,845	75,845
1975	399,000		399,000	66,000	8,525	74,525				66,000	8,525	74,525
1976	333,000		333,000	66,000	7,205	73,205				66,000	7,205	73,205
1977	267,000		267,000	66,000	5,885	71,885				66,000	5,885	71,885
1978	201,000		201,000	66,000	4,565	70,565				66,000	4,565	70,565
1979	135,000		135,000	66,000	3,245	69,245				66,000	3,245	69,245
1980	69,000		69,000	66,000	1,953.75	67,953.75				66,000	1,953.75	67,953.75
1981	23,000		23,000	46,000	891.25	46,891.25				46,000	891.25	46,891.25
1982				23,000	230	23,230				23,000	230	23,230

Source: Black and Co. Audit and Official County Records.

APPENDIX II

BALTIMORE COUNTY METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES APPLICABLE TO DEBT SERVICE

Fiscal Year Ending	Assessment Levy	Sewers	Benefit Taxes		Prior Years	Receipts		Ad Valorem Taxes	Permits and Interest	Miscel- laneous	Grand Total	Debt Service Interest	Principal	Expenditures	
			Current Years Water	Total		Total	Total							Miscellan- eous Expen- ditures	Total Expen- ditures
May 31, 1932	\$225,579.34	\$ 41,986.89	\$ 96,362.88	\$138,349.77	\$ 72,234.58	\$210,584.35	\$	\$20,203.08	\$	\$230,787.43	\$216,825.00	\$ 40,000	\$ 8,843.61	\$295,668.61	
May 31, 1933	243,921.43	40,197.31	94,936.37	135,133.68	59,089.16	194,220.84		13,351.75		1,192.30	208,764.89	250,650.00	40,000	9,303.41	299,953.41
May 31, 1934	256,404.95	42,580.90	80,842.92	123,423.82	65,746.09	189,169.91		13,224.11		5,799.90	208,193.92	248,750.00	40,000	8,321.83	297,071.83
May 31, 1935	254,317.88	44,337.77	85,978.50	130,316.27	94,541.28	224,857.55		16,702.91		8,465.00	250,025.46	247,050.00	40,000	7,009.60	294,059.60
May 31, 1936	258,418.59	44,582.00	85,007.61	129,589.61	75,194.41	204,784.02		17,074.70		6,797.33	228,656.05	252,675.00	50,000	7,524.28	310,199.23
May 31, 1937	264,997.69	51,497.52	93,564.10	145,061.62	84,161.62	229,223.24		25,878.16		10,043.37	265,144.77	253,905.00	62,000	8,760.47	324,665.47
Dec. 31, 1938	311,890.72	78,058.32	136,394.18	214,452.50	140,147.34	354,599.84		16,462.88		11,130.98	514,775.04	265,897.50	85,000	106,316.30 ¹	457,213.80
Dec. 31, 1939	432,833.05	84,988.12	148,147.38	231,135.50	166,576.79	399,732.29		30,084.92		399.88	562,445.22	261,937.50	91,000	31,879.35 ²	384,816.85
Dec. 31, 1940	313,435.15	93,063.55	168,227.45	261,291.00	148,301.04	409,592.04		41,194.01		531.93	559,036.99	266,905.00	126,000	9,362.56	402,267.56
Dec. 31, 1941	346,458.68	108,746.94	193,546.85	302,293.79	142,076.98	444,370.77		71,117.38			562,363.09	279,882.50	156,000	9,437.69	445,300.19

1/ Of which \$68,211.85 was paid Roland Park Company for survey.

2/ Of which \$23,378.17 was paid Roland Park Company for survey.



APPENDIX 12

BALTIMORE COUNTY

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OPERATIONS FUNDS

Fiscal Year Ending	Receipts From Service Charge	Expenditures For Maintenance and Operation
May 31, 1932	\$26,127.25	\$28,854.62
May 31, 1933	28,744.14	9,003.45
May 31, 1934	32,374.49	15,462.16
May 31, 1935	37,946.54	14,863.46
May 31, 1936	32,812.88	11,407.22
May 31, 1937	44,342.34	17,088.20
Dec. 31, 1938	47,338.75	18,124.25
Dec. 31, 1939	62,328.92	22,249.37
Dec. 31, 1940	73,029.02	30,726.91
Dec. 31, 1941	87,209.83	47,360.07

APPENDIX 13

BALTIMORE COUNTY

MILEAGE OF COUNTY ROADS BY ELECTION DISTRICTS

1936 - 1940

District	Miles Dirt	Miles Dust	Miles Cinders	Miles Gravel	Miles Rough Stone	Miles Macadam	Miles Cold Laid Asphalt	Miles Concrete	Miles Sheet Asphalt	Total Mileage
<u>1940</u>										
First	.13					58.27		5.66		64.06
Second					7.09	50.82		4.18		62.09
Third						34.09		5.49		39.58
Fourth	3.19				8.94	55.66		9.65		77.44
Fifth	6.55				18.97	21.16		.37		47.05
Sixth	14.83		.06		21.47	16.65		5.87		58.88
Seventh	28.68		3.74	.31	31.24	16.06		14.80		94.83
Eighth					8.89	69.18		8.22		86.29
Ninth			.04		1.11	49.94	.11	19.39		70.59
Tenth	5.54		.53		20.50	25.90		11.17		62.64
Eleventh	.64		.59		1.94	72.52		7.72		83.41
Twelfth						12.39	5.32	17.40		35.11
Thirteenth	.08		.12		1.05	24.69	.47	9.48		35.89
Fourteenth	.08				.21	18.75		8.45		27.49
Fifteenth						67.53	8.13	6.17		81.83
Totals	59.72		5.08	.31	121.41	593.61	14.03	134.02		928.18
<u>1939</u>										
First						58.60		5.20		63.80
Second	.60				8.10	48.50	2.40	4.10		63.70
Third	.50					31.50		7.00		39.00
Fourth	3.80				9.20	54.40		9.30		76.70
Fifth	9.00				17.20	20.20		.40		46.80
Sixth	19.00		1.30		19.70	13.90		5.80		59.70
Seventh	29.70		5.60	.20	27.80	14.95	.70	15.00		93.95
Eighth					9.25	68.85		7.70		85.80
Ninth				.25	.60	47.82		15.51		64.18
Tenth	12.15				14.95	25.75		11.10		63.95
Eleventh	.60		1.20		2.90	71.90		7.80		84.40
Twelfth						7.86	1.40	9.65	3.15	22.06
Thirteenth			.32		1.25	21.65	1.15	9.19	1.00	34.56
Fourteenth						17.55	.80	8.50		26.85
Fifteenth						66.20	5.10	8.00	.90	80.20
Totals	75.35		8.42	.45	130.95	569.63	11.55	124.25	5.05	905.65

APPENDIX 13 Continued

BALTIMORE COUNTY

MILEAGE OF COUNTY ROADS BY ELECTION DISTRICTS

1936 - 1940

District	Miles Dirt	Miles Dust	Miles Cinders	Miles Gravel	Miles Rough Stone	Miles Macadam	Miles Cold Laid Asphalt	Miles Concrete	Miles Sheet Asphalt	Total Mileage
<u>1938</u>										
First						57.30	.40	5.50		63.20
Second					7.90	47.60		6.50		62.00
Third						32.25		6.15		38.40
Fourth	4.30				9.70	52.50		9.90		76.40
Fifth	12.60		1.00		14.60	19.50				47.70
Sixth	20.30		2.70		18.10	12.80		5.80		59.70
Seventh	32.70		4.40	.40	26.70	14.80		14.90		92.90
Eighth	.60				8.00	68.35	.90	7.70		85.55
Ninth					1.00	45.00	1.40	14.43		61.83
Tenth	7.50		1.10		24.40	20.70		11.00		64.70
Eleventh	.60		1.20		3.20	72.30		7.80		85.10
Twelfth						7.60	2.80	9.45	1.70	21.55
Thirteenth			1.00			20.75	1.25	9.30	1.00	33.30
Fourteenth						16.15	.80	8.40		25.35
Fifteenth						67.75	5.10	8.00	.90	76.75
Totals	78.60		11.40	.40	113.60	550.35	12.65	124.83	3.60	895.43
<u>1937</u>										
First						56.50		6.70		63.20
Second	.30				7.40	47.30		6.50		62.00
Third						30.60		6.10		36.70
Fourth	4.10				12.30	49.40		9.90		75.70
Fifth	15.60		1.00		15.00	16.10				47.70
Sixth	24.60		3.10		15.70	10.50		5.80		59.70
Seventh	35.40		4.20	.40	26.60	12.40		14.90		93.90
Eighth	2.10				10.40	64.45	.90	7.70		85.55
Ninth	.60				.40	45.20	1.40	14.18		61.78
Tenth	8.50		1.10		26.90	17.20		11.00		64.70
Eleventh	1.00		2.00		3.00	71.30		7.80		85.10
Twelfth						6.60	2.30	9.35	3.10	21.35
Thirteenth			1.00			20.35	1.25	9.30	1.00	32.90
Fourteenth						16.05	.80	8.50		25.35
Fifteenth			.30			61.25	4.00	9.60	.90	76.05
Totals	92.70		12.70	.40	117.70	525.20	10.65	127.33	5.00	891.68

APPENDIX 13 Continued

BALTIMORE COUNTY

MILEAGE OF COUNTY ROADS BY ELECTION DISTRICTS

1936 - 1940

District	Miles Dirt	Miles Dust	Miles Cinders	Miles Gravel	Miles Rough Stone	Miles Macadam	Miles Cold Laid Asphalt	Miles Concrete	Miles Sheet Asphalt	Total Mileage
<u>1936</u>										
First						56.50		6.70		63.20
Second	.80				7.40	47.30		6.50		62.00
Third						30.60		6.10		36.70
Fourth	3.90				14.10	46.60		9.70		74.30
Fifth	18.90	9.00	1.00		2.70	16.10				47.70
Sixth	29.80	5.30	3.10		6.40	9.30		5.80		59.70
Seventh	39.60	3.40	3.70		21.00	11.30		14.90		93.90
Eighth	4.30	7.50			4.20	60.95	.90	7.70		85.55
Ninth	.60				1.00	44.15	1.30	14.08		61.13
Tenth	8.80	5.40	1.10		23.70	14.70		11.00		64.70
Eleventh	.60		2.30	1.30	4.10	66.80		7.80		82.90
Twelfth						7.10	1.20	9.05	3.10	20.45
Thirteenth			1.00	.10		18.75	1.25	9.50	1.00	31.60
Fourteenth						16.80		8.50		25.30
Fifteenth			.30			52.05	3.60	10.05	.90	66.90
Totals	<u>107.30</u>	<u>30.60</u>	<u>12.50</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>84.60</u>	<u>429.00</u>	<u>8.25</u>	<u>127.38</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>876.03</u>

APPENDIX 14

BALTIMORE COUNTY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Full-time Personnel as of July and December 1942

Source of Funds

Position	July 1, 1942				December 31, 1942			
	County	State	Federal	Total	County	State	Federal	Total
Health Officer	0.5	0.5	0	1	0.5	0.5	0	1
Assistant Health Office	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	?
Supervisor of Public Health Nurses	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Asst. Supervisor of Public Health Nurses	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Public Health Nurses	8 <u>1/</u>	1	2	11 <u>1/</u>	15	1	2	18
Chief Sanitarian	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sanitarian	3	1	1	5	3	1	1	5
Sr. Stenographer	0.25	0.75	0	1	0.25	0.75	0	1
Jr. Stenographer	4	0	0	4	5	0	0	5
Clerk	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Janitor	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.5 <u>2/</u>
Totals:								
County	18.75	-	-	18.75	30.25	-	-	30.25
State	-	3.25	-	3.25	-	3.25	-	3.25
Federal	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
GRAND TOTAL				26.0				37.5

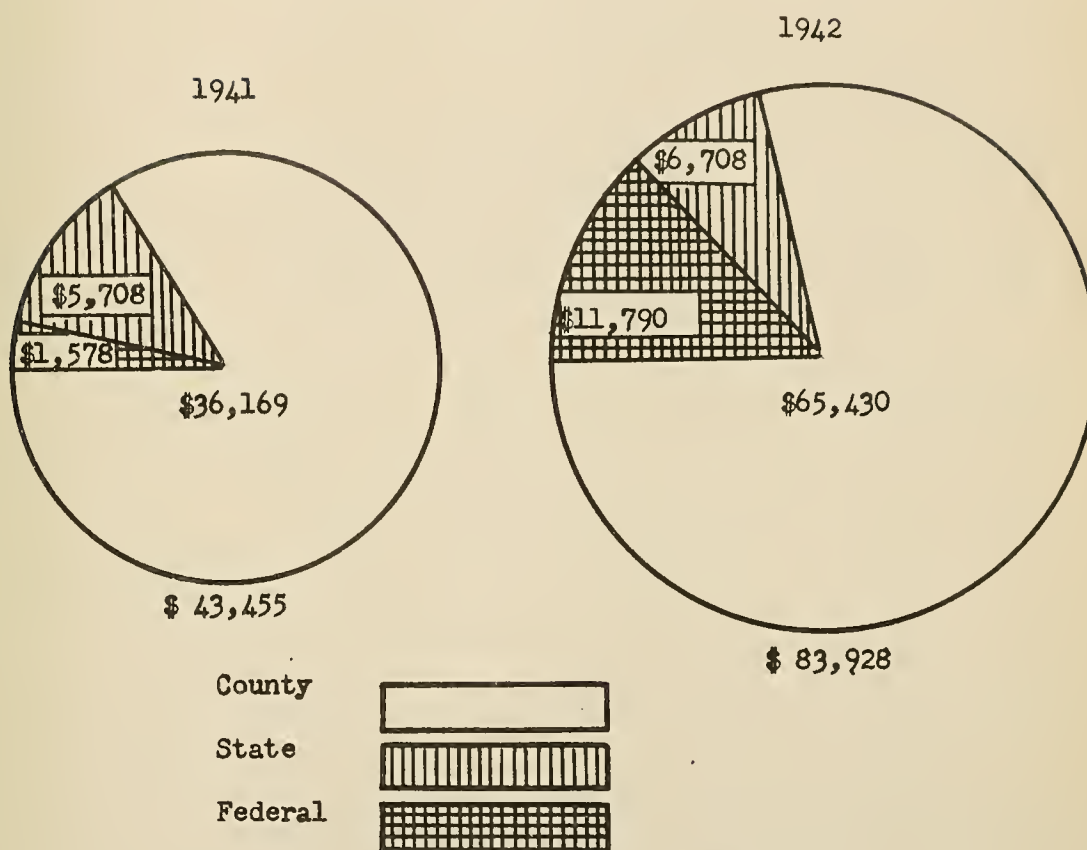
1/ Exclusive of three vacancies.2/ Half of salary to be charged to another Department.

APPENDIX - 15

BALTIMORE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

SOURCE OF FUNDS

1941 - 1942



	July 1, 1941	July 1, 1942
Population estimated	190,000	225,000
Total Funds per capita	22.8 cents	37.4 cents
County Funds per capita	19.0 cents	29.0 cents

*Population used by County Health Department:

1940 - 155,825 (Federal Census, April 1, 1940)
 1941 - 172,000 (Estimated)
 1942 - 224,000 (Estimated)

These figures are based on Federal census of 1940 and the U. S. Public Health Service survey and estimate (207,000) of December 1, 1941.

APPENDIX 16

BALTIMORE COUNTY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

School Work

January 1936 through May 1942

	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u> (5 mos)
Individuals inspected by physician or nurse		5,459	8,376	8,434	18,646	38,009	11,469
Individuals examined by physician	8,265	8,297	6,418	4,669	7,088	5,662	2,368
New individuals ad- mitted to nursing service		709	563	1,221	1,188	742	367
Field nursing visits	3,776	3,195	2,962	3,323	2,559	1,602	480
Office nursing visits	3,498	2,529	2,741	2,773	1,855	1,036	231
Inspection by den- tists or dental hygienists	5,686	6,015	4,811	6,225	7,452	5,195	4,302
Prophylaxis by den- tists or dental hy- gienists	217	813	1,747	1,893	1,603	1,209	496
Other dental oper- tions	-	-	3,244	2,646	4,662	4,382	589
Public lectures and talks	13	21	21	36	17	40	3
Attendance	545	1,585	1,161	1,338	715	1,599	375
Classroom health talks	210	387	220	203	316	157	4
Attendance	7,085	14,248	6,602	6,755	10,557	5,307	76

APPENDIX 17

OCCUPANCY RATES
for
CERTAIN BALTIMORE HOSPITALS ^{1/}
1938 - 1940

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
Church Home and Infirmary	99.4%	110.0%	116.7%
Franklin Square Hospital	56.0	63.4	56.5
Hospital for Women	59.7	87.3	102.6
Johns Hopkins	81.3	83.3	84.2
Maryland General	78.9	83.2	88.7
Mercy	93.3	92.6	93.9
St. Agnes	66.8	78.2	69.8
Provident	66.9	77.8	80.7
Sinai	84.7	90.0	90.2
St. Joseph's	81.6	88.8	96.4
South Baltimore General	58.3	73.3	80.8
Union Memorial	39.4	38.6	81.0
Volunteers of America	76.3	81.6	90.2
West Baltimore General	80.9	84.1	135.2
Baltimore Eye, Ear & Throat	58.0	68.2	69.5

^{1/} Reconnaissance Survey in the Vicinity of Baltimore, Md.
U. S. Public Health Service, Dec. 1941.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

LOCATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Existing and Proposed)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Grade</u>
1	Fifth District	Blackrock	1 - 7
2	Sixth District	Eklo	1 - 7
3	Seventh District	Five Forks	1 - 8
4	*Hereford	Hereford	1 - 7
5	*Sheppard	Sheppard	1 - 7
6	*Sparks	Philopolis	1 - 7
7	Sparks	Sparks	1 - 11
8	Carroll Manor	Knobel	1 - 8
9	Franklin	Reisterstown	8 - 11
10	Franklin	Reisterstown	1 - 7
11	*Reisterstown	Reisterstown	1 - 7
12	Cockeysville	Cockeysville	1 - 7
13	*Long Green	Long Green	1 - 7
14	Fork	Fork	1 - 7
15	Dover Road	Cronhardt	1 - 7
16	Upper Falls	Upper Falls	1 - 7
17	Owings Mills	Owings Mills	1 - 7
18	Garrison	Garrison	1 - 7
19	*Chantolane	Chantolane	1 - 7
20	Riderwood	Riderwood	1 - 7
21	*Lutherville	Lutherville	1 - 7
22	Lutherville	Lutherville	1 - 7
23	Towson	Towson	1 - 7
24	Towson	Towson	8 - 11
25	*Towson	Towson	1 - 11
26	Baynesville	Baynesville	1 - 7
27	Perry Hall	Perry Hall	1 - 7
28	*Loreley	Loreley	1 - 7
29	*Granite	Granite	1 - 7
30	Randallstown	Randallstown	1 - 9
31	Pikesville	Pikesville	1 - 7
32	Bare Hills	Bare Hills	1 - 7
33	Stoneleigh	Stoneleigh	1 - 7
34	Parkville	Parkville	1 - 7
35	Fullerton	Fullerton	1 - 8
36	Cowenton	Cowenton	1 - 7
37	Hebbville	Hebbville	1 - 7
38	Woodlawn	Woodlawn	1 - 7
39	Westchester	Oella	1 - 7
40	*Catonsville	Catonsville	1 - 11
41	Catonsville	Catonsville	8 - 11
42	Catonsville	Catonsville	1 - 7
43	Arbutus	Arbutus	1 - 7

*Indicates Negro School

APPENDIX 1C (Continued)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Grade</u>
44	Relay	Relay	1 - 7
45	Halethorpe	Halethorpe	1 - 7
46	*Halethorpe	Halethorpe	1 - 7
47	Lansdowne	Lansdowne	1 - 7
48	Baltimore Highlands	Baltimore Highlands	1 - 7
49	Rosedale	Rosedale	1 - 7
50	Kenwood	Golden Ring	8 - 11
51	Rossville	Rossville	1 - 7
52	Middle River	Middle River	1 - 7
53	*Bengies	Bengies	1 - 7
54	Chase Consolidated	Chase	1 - 7
55	Colgate	Stab	1 - 7
56	Essex	Essex	1 - 7
57	*Walters	Walters	1 - 7
58	Patapsco Neck	Fairfax	1 - 7
59	*Cottage Grove	North Point	1 - 7
60	Back River	Back River	1 - 7
61	Dundalk	Dundalk	1 - 9
62	*Turner	Turner	1 - 7
63	Sparrows Point	Sparrows Point	1 - 7
64	*Sparrows Point	Sparrows Point	1 - 11
65	Sparrows Point	Sparrows Point	8 - 11
66	North Point - Edgemere	Sparrows Point	1 - 7
67	Chesapeake Terrace	Sparrows Point	1 - 7
68	Fort Howard	Fort Howard	1 - 7

* Indicates Negro School

PROPOSED SCHOOLS AND ADDITIONS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Type</u>
A	Colgate	Addition
B	Arbutus	Addition
C	Essex	Addition
D	Patapsco Neck	Addition
E	North Point - Edgemere	New
F	Middle River	New
G	Back River	New
H	Dundalk	New
I	Towson	New

APPENDIX 19

BALTIMORE COUNTY WELFARE BOARD 1/

Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children,
Aid to Blind, and General Aid Assistance

Type of Expenditure	County		State		Federal		Total	
	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41	1939-40	1940-41
Old Age Assistance and Burials								
Annual Expenditures	\$29,391.57	\$29,126.51	\$58,783.13	\$58,253.06	\$87,217.64	\$86,297.61	\$175,329.34	\$173,679.18
Average Annual Individuals							870	862
Aid to Dependent Children								
Annual Expenditures	22,467.00	24,985.85	22,827.66	7,068.18	38,335.69	32,054.03	83,630.35	64,108.06
Average Annual Families							208	167
Aid to Needy Blind								
Annual Expenditures	1,862.14	1,758.16	798.50	753.50	2,660.22	2,511.67	5,320.42	5,023.53
Average Annual Individuals							21	20
General Public Assistance								
Annual Expenditures	13,334.91	10,529.85	12,831.03	10,382.10			26,165.94	20,911.86
Average Annual Cases							140	105
Sub-Total	67,055.62	66,400.37	95,239.93	76,456.75	128,213.55	120,865.31	290,509.10	263,722.42
Administration	5,786.33	5,853.48	Combined					
			23,145.00 <u>2/</u>		23,414.00 <u>2/</u>		28,931.23	29,257.48
Total	72,841.95	72,253.85	246,598.48		220,736.06		319,440.43	292,989.91

1/ Figures are based on State Fiscal year which ends September 30.
2/ 80% of the Total

BALTIMORE COUNTY

COMPARATIVE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

1940

Rank of County in State	Item	Quantity	Per cent change since 1930
1	Population	155,867	+25.1
3	Land Area	390,400 acres	
3	Land in farms (61.4 per cent)	239,543 acres	- 4.1
1	Farms	3,737	+ 9.5
23	Acreage per farm	64.1 acres	
4	Farms operated by owners	84.2 per cent	- 1.3
1	Value of land and buildings total	\$36,611,636	-24.2
4	Value of land and buildings per farm	9,797	
1	Value of land and buildings per acre	152.84	
11	Value of farm machinery per farm	509.30	

FARM FACILITIES

8	Farms reporting automobiles	74.5 per cent	+ 2.9
1	Farms reporting motor trucks	36.9 per cent	- 4.5
12	Farms reporting tractors	22.6 per cent	+ 2.3
1	Farms reporting home electrically lighted	78.5 per cent	+29.3
1	Farms on hard surfaced roads	70.7 per cent	+13.1

FRUITS

5	Land in orchards	1,749 acres	-56.0
6	Strawberries	206 acres	
5	Apple trees of bearing age	46,796	
4	Apple trees <u>not</u> of bearing age	6,168	
6	Peach trees of bearing age	24,921	
14	Peach trees <u>not</u> of bearing age	4,505	

LIVESTOCK 1/

4	Horses and colts	5,109	-13.9
4	Mules and colts	2,305	- 0.1
5	All cattle and calves	20,700	+ 3.9
5	Cows kept for milk production	12,859	+ 3.2
4	Cows milked	12,438	- 7.9
9	Cows kept for beef production	358	+89.4
2	Sheep and lambs	1,405	-42.5
4	Hogs, all ages	11,839	+69.0
2	Mature chickens	347,190	- 3.7

1/ April 1

APPENDIX 20 Continued

BALTIMORE COUNTY

COMPARATIVE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

1940

<u>Rank of County in State</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Per cent change since 1930</u>
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS			
2	Eggs produced	2,665,948 doz.	+ 4.2
5	Chickens raised	682,821	+ 4.4
6	Turkeys raised	19,373	+137.1
5	Milk produced	7,321,499 gal.	- 3.4
8	Milk produced per cow	588.6 gal.	
CROPS			
11	Corn for all purposes	22,024 acres	- 7.8
9	Corn for grain	20,129 acres	- 5.3
6	Corn for grain	814,098 bu.	
6	Corn for silage	1,676 acres	- 3.5
6	Corn for silage	16,429 bu.	
10	Wheat	14,446 acres	- 29.1
9	Wheat	329,559 bu.	
12	Rye	352 acres	+ 30.4
12	Rye	6,424 bu.	
5	Barley	5,160 acres	+287.4
5	Barley	176,772 bu.	
4	Buckwheat	99 acres	- 37.3
3	Buckwheat	2,198 bu.	
2	Oats	3,551 acres	- 20.6
2	Oats	93,629 bu.	
3	All hay	24,493 acres	- 7.4
3	All hay	48,231 tons	
1	Alfalfa	6,283 acres	+ 78.3
1	Alfalfa	14,203 tons	
4	Irish potatoes	1,485 acres	- 56.3
6	Irish potatoes	114,310 bu.	
12	Sweet potatoes	42 acres	+110.0
12	Sweet potatoes	4,950 bu.	
2	Vegetables harvested for sale	13,951 acres	- 22.2

